

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2858

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street, London.
West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street, London.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK maintains Money on Deposit, and sells Bills of Exchange, and issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1880.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted in all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, O'Connell Road West,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAKES £100,000 } £233,333-33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } £318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEY SING, Esq. LO YUE MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHAN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st December, 1889.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of the Underwritten Mr. W. J. SAUNDERS will act as Secretary of the Society.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JEHU CONSTANT ROSELET and BERNARD JULES MULLER has this day been DISSOLVED.

Hongkong, 1st June 1891.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY next, the 6th June, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1891.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CHINA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1891.

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c.

Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial.

GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescent Saline—The Universal Blood Purifier).

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c.

DR. KOCH'S TUBERCULINE.

Hongkong, 26th May 1891.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NEW RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SUMMER CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING SUNDRIES.

SUMMER TEXTURES in Undershirts, Pants and Half-hose, London-made Shirts, New Long-cloth, Zephyr, Oxford and French Print Shirtings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Ties and Cravats, Waterproof Coats, Aprons and Umbrellas, Men's Bathing Suits and Drawers, Athletic Drawers, Towels, Bath Gowns, Bath Blankets, Bath Goggles, Sun Umbrellas, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, and Boots and Shoes.

Prickly Heat Soap, Carbolic Soap, Pear's Soap, Eau de Cologne, New Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Rowland's Kalydor, Dentifrice, Eau de Quinine, Hair Wash, &c., &c.

Anti-Calcare for Softening Water.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,

(From 7, Broadwood & Son and Collard & Collard).

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale, Hire, or Purchase by easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Ship Pianos, Transposing-Pianos, Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Once in two months \$25 per year.

Once a month and including all repairs of a minor nature, and the keeping of the Piano in good order and condition \$48 "

Single Tuning \$5.

REPAIRS and RE-BUILDING of Pianos, Organs, &c., a specialty. We have had 16 years extensive, practical experience in China, and all our TUNERS and REPAIRERS have been trained in the best factories in England. Estimates Free and Work Guaranteed.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

789

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

THE "Swan" is a Mable, Todd & Co. Gold Pen joined to a rubber reservoir to hold any kind of ink, which it supplies to the writing point in a continuous flow. It will hold ink enough for two days' constant work, or a week's ordinary writing, and can be filled with as little trouble as to wind a watch.

With the cover over the gold nib it is carried in the pocket like a pencil, to be used anywhere. A purchaser may try a pen a few days, and, if by chance the writing point does not suit his hand, exchange it for another without charge.

\$4 EACH, WITH FILLER COMPLETE.

THERE ARE VARIOUS POINTS TO SELECT FROM, BROAD, MEDIUM AND FINE.

The Gold Pens in the "Swans" are Mable, Todd & Co.'s famous make. They are 14-carat tempered gold, very handsome, and positively unaffected by any kind of ink. They are pointed with selected polished indium.

They will not penetrate the paper, and writer's cramp is unknown among users of Gold Pens. They are a perfect revelation to those who know nothing about Gold Pens.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising a large variety of DRESS SUITING from 30 upwards. TWOEDS for SUITS, ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPES, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING BREECHES and LEGGINGS.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LISLE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

W. POWELL & CO.

OIL PAINTINGS.

OIL PAINTINGS.

OIL PAINTINGS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 27th May 1891.

W. B. BREWER

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

FROM June 1st, W. B. BREWER commences a CIRCULATING LIBRARY from which Residents can obtain almost any Modern Work on payment of a yearly or half yearly subscription as follows:

For 1 Book at a time \$12 a year.

For 2 Books at a time \$24 a year.

For 3 Books at a time \$36 a year.

For 4 Books at a time \$48 a year.

Subscriptions payable in advance.

W. B. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1891.

Intimations.

"CAMPHYLENE"

A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE,

INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and

Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick

Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c.

and for general use as an agreeable indoor

Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to

Camphor as regards its property of evaporation.

The warmer the weather or climate the more

effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c.

Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other

Insects.

Camphylene to suit its Various Uses is Manu-

factured in several forms, viz.:—Balls, Solid

Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins

at 50 Cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. The

Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

Sole Agents for

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,

24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INOLEZA, MANILA,

14, Escolta.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,

Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,

8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

27th April, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the

above port on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at

4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

"SHIRE" LINE.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, will be despatched for the

above ports on or about the 13th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"FESHAUW,"

Captain W. A. Wheeler, will leave for the above

places about 24 hours after her arrival here with

the outward mails.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE Company's undermentioned Steamships

will leave YOKOHAMA for HONOLULU

direct, as under:—

"MIKE MARU" 27th June.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted from

Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO
UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Comany's Mail

Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and

GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC,

LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,

up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through

rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

G. Orongo, Master, will be despatched as above

on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in

Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and

Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1891.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND

PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW

ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for the

above ports on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Bark

"CALBURGA,"

Douglas, Master, will leave for the above

port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1891.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"ST. JAMES,"

Burnham, Master, will leave for the above

port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1891.

Mails.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S
LEMON SQUASH.
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST

QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [37]



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old
lauded brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Doz.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manxall, Pale Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14	1.50
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4	\$4.50
B. St. Emilion, Red Capsule.....	4.50	7.50
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	11	12.00
D. La Rose.....	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vin- tage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenlivet Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aboulay-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D Blend of the Finest Scotch, Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine, Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. General.....	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.	

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curaçao	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chateau	Dr. Slegert's Angostura
	Bitters, &c.

DEATH.

On the 27th April, at Fendale, Westbourne
Villas, Brighton, HENRY RICHARD MARSH, Esq.,
of Holmshouse House, Ashington, Sussex, late of
Hongkong, aged 77.

MARRIAGE.

On 30th May, at the British Consulate, Kobe,
before H.B.M.'s Consul, and afterwards at the
Union Protestant Church, by the Rev. W.
Weston, N.A., CHARLES FREDERICK GEORGE
CRANLEY, to EDITH, daughter of the late George
Nankivell. No Cards.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

RUSSELL & CO.

Reports of a more or less damaging
character regarding the stability of
this, about the oldest established and
most deservedly honored and respected
commercial house in China, have been
current for weeks past; five days ago
confident predictions were made in certain
exclusive circles that a crisis was imminent;
and this morning, we regret to say, it was
authoritatively stated that the famous and
popular Kee-chong Hong had come
hopelessly to grief. Our enquiries into
the circumstances contributing to this
disastrous result have, so far, not been
flatteringly successful; the principals of
the Firm have treated our representatives
with all due courtesy and respect, but
naturally personal interests and engage-
ments monopolised their time, and whilst
willing to afford us all particulars desirable
for public information, they had to
postpone the inevitable interview with the
Press friend.

However, the Firm would appear to be
involved beyond hope of recovery, and it is
current gossip that this collapse, alleged to
be chiefly owing to great losses in exchange
at the Shanghai branch, has been unduly
hastened by the action of the Directors of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, who, on their own responsi-
bility, are understood to have declared
"war to the knife" against the lately
established National Bank of China and
all connected with that promising enter-
prise. A meeting of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank Directorate is reported to
have been held this afternoon to
decide on the course to be adopted in
regard to Messrs. Russell & Co., but as
to what took place we shall doubtless
have to wait until the complacent hirelings
of that most ignoble Sanhedrim prove
themselves worthy of their hire. The
liabilities of Messrs. Russell & Co. to the
great (?) local Bank are variously stated
on the Rialto to total from fifty thousand
to five lakhs of dollars; but as we have
not professionally looked through the
Bank's books, we cannot pretend to vouch
for the accuracy of any of these alarming
statements.

It is said that a new firm, Messrs. Toxms
and Shewan, will continue the general
business of the grand old house that, in
the vicissitudes of commercial ups-and-
downs, has met such dire misfortune; but
we do not at present even stop to minutely
inquire into the truth or inaccuracy of that
report—we can only sincerely regret the
downfall of Russell & Co. and respectfully
offer our heartfelt sympathies to Mr.
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, one of the
straightest and most thorough-going
gentlemen the Far East has yet known.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, May 23rd.
The Committee of the House of Commons
has passed the Irish Land Purchase Bill.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Ministry has been reformed.
The programme includes considerable reduc-
tions in the estimates for the Colonies and War.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LORD ROMILLY.

May 26th.
The Right Hon'ble Lord Romilly was suffo-
cated during the fire that occurred at his town
residence.

[Baron Romilly, a son of Sir John Romilly, the
great lawyer, and second Baron, was born in
1835 and succeeded to the peerage in 1874.
Educated at London University and Trinity
College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar
from Gray's Inn in 1854. The deceased noble-
man was clerk of Enrolments in Chancery and
deputy Lieutenant for Glamorganshire. His
wife is Hon. J. G. le Marchant, and his town
residence was a Ovington Gardens, S.W.]

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

There has been an attempted rising at Cordova
which was suppressed by the troops. During
the firing in the streets, which lasted several
hours, a number of persons were injured.

ILLNESS OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

June 1st.
Sir John A. Macdonald has had an attack of
paralysis, and is not expected to recover.

OBITUARY.

Earl Clancarty, father of Lord Dunlop.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Diamond* left
Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is
due on the 7th inst.

This really wise man is he who knows enough
not to know anything when it is money in his
pocket for him to seem to be a fool. "Browne,"
how is that for high? Grumpy, are you listening?

With respect to the embargo placed on the
funds of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's
branch in Manila the British Foreign Office
have wired to the Minister at Madrid to protect
the Bank's interests. It is probable that the
embargo will be taken off to-day or to-morrow.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.
courteously informs us that the steamship
Pinkawur, with the next English mail, left
Singapore at 8.30 a.m. to-day for this port.

"The proper study of man kind is man." The
human race is acting upon this theory now more
than ever before. An international ethnological
exposition is to be held at Paris in 1893,
with specimens of the human race throughout
the world. Macao ought to be strongly
represented.

We understand that the firm principally in-
terested in the sale of Manila lottery tickets have
moved the Spanish Government to inter-
vene with respect to the provisions of the new
Gambling Ordinance dealing with the sale of
such tickets, and it is possible that the question
will be thoroughly tested before long.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the
following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—
Anon.....\$ 25
O. H. Simons, Esq..... 15
Ed. Osborne, Esq..... 10
A. J. Gomes, Esq..... 5

AMONG the announced theatrical attractions of
the near future in London is a revival of
"Formosa" at Dury Lane, with Mrs. Langtry
in the leading part, "the Lily" having been
specially engaged to play the charming courtesan
Augustus Harris at a salary of £10 a week.
Kate Rodgers was the original *Formosa*, when
the play was first produced over twenty years
ago.

THE *Daily Press* has certainly degenerated into
a despicable specimen of modern journalism.
The long-erased nonentity who wrote the two
things that serve the purpose of leaders in this
morning's issue ought to go and hang himself,
or join the Salvation Army—or do anything but
write himself down an ignorant ass in a public
print. We would prove our contention if it
were worth while—but it isn't.

An old sinner named Le Kan, upon whose head
some fifty Hongkong summer suns have shined
down (at intervals) since he was first con-
demned to the Magistrate when his name was called this
morning to answer the charge of having walked
abroad last night without either a light or a
"pass" as guide. Two previous convictions,
£50, or three months of his remaining salary of
£50, to be forfeited unto the state of Hongkong.

PATRONS and admirers of the legitimate drama
will be glad to hear that Mr. George C. Min-
one of the most talented Shakespearean expe-
rience of the day, is doing a roaring business in
Japan—playing in every town he has visited to
cramped houses. It is Mr. Min's intention
to play for a short season only in the Land
of the Rising Sun, at the expiration of which
he will return to Hongkong via Shanghai,
and will open here in "Julius Caesar" on the
22nd inst. The plan of the house will be on
view at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's in the course
of a few days.

It has been rumoured for months past that
this colony is to be cheered in the immediate
future by the advent of the illustrious
Johnnie Sheridan and his no less talented
and *chic* consort, Miss Gracie Whiteford
(of Arabian Nights renown) who will be supported
by the largest and most shapely combination of
"legs," not even excepting "Old Man Stanley's,"
which has ever been seen in the Far East.
Sheridan's *repertoire*, like his resource, is with-
out end, but for the sake of the amorously
inclined we refrain from giving further particulars,
just at present.

THAT abolition of abortions, except the Gambling
Ordinance, was again the cause of two valuable
hours being wasted at the Magistrate's this
morning when Mr. Wise, with more patience
than even the patriarch Job could be expected to
display under the circumstances, sat and
decided a case in which nine men were charged
with being concerned in gambling in a house at
Shau-ki-wan on the 27th ult. Mr. Phillips
denied three of the accused and Mr. Wilkinson
the balance, and each succeeded in clearing his
clients. Mr. Wise ordered the return of all the
articles and money seized—with the exception
of some gambling paraphernalia that was found
in the house.

It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce is
taking steps to cause the operation of the Sunday
Labour Ordinance to be postponed from the 1st
of August to the 1st of January, 1891, on the
ground that several charter parties will be
injuriously affected if the law is allowed to take
effect as at present arranged. Assuming this
rumour to be true, the Government is scarcely
likely to seriously entertain such a weak
plea for a further postponement of what un-
doubtedly is a most desirable enactment for the
protection of labour against the arbitrary and
unjust demands of a certain clique of self-made
capitalists from whom better things might
reasonably be expected, considering their origin
and antecedents.

In the House of Commons on the 27th April,
Lord H. Bruce asked the Under Secretary of
States for the Colonies why the War Office
and Colonial Office combined had increased the
yearly payments of the Straits Settlements from
£235,600 to £615,000; whether the increased
garrison, promised to the Colony in return, was
proportionate to the increased payment demanded,
whether his attention had been drawn to the
statement of Governor Sir C. Smith, K.C.M.G.,
in his despatch to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies dated 2nd Feb. 1891, "I found
myself wholly unable to comprehensively support
the justice of all the claims which Her
Majesty's Government had made, and the same
views which I held were shared in by every
member of my council. My instructions, however,
were perfectly clear, and I had to require each
member of the Executive Council to vote against
his conviction in support of the claims of Her
Majesty's Government;" and whether the
Government, when appointing the Just com-
missioner to the Colony, should give towards the
mother country, would take into consideration
the fact that it is an important Imperial
coasting station, and of Imperial vitality to
Great Britain.—Baron H. de Worms: The
recent decision to increase the military
contribution payable by the Straits Settlements
was not that of any particular department, but
of Her Majesty's Government. It is not admitted
that £235,600 was the full sum formerly payable;
the increase has been from £50,145 to £100,000.
The force paid for by the colonies on the basis of
the agreement of 1871 was one wing of an infantry
regiment and one battery of artillery, or about
561 of all ranks, while the force on which its pre-
sent contribution is calculated is about 1,500 of all
ranks, exclusive in each case of staff and depart-
ments. The increase of the force charged for
has, therefore, in the view of Her Majesty's
Government, been about 161 per cent, while the
increase in the contribution is only about 100 per
cent. I have, of course, seen the despatch
referred to by my noble friend. The amount of
military contribution to be paid by the Straits
Settlements has been already decided by Her
Majesty's Government, and he will find the
material facts and arguments on the subject set
forth in the paper recently presented to Parlia-
ment, C. 6,399.

WHERELOCK & Co.'s freight market report, dated
Shanghai, 20th May, says:—The past fortnight
has not brought forth any new features in our
lighter market homewards and business for this
time of the year have experienced great difficulty in
the berth have experienced great difficulty in
securing cargo and will leave with a lot of their
allotted space vacant; on the other hand rates
South are reported to have advanced considerably
so they should have no trouble in filling up. From
Wuhu to Whampoa.—There is no improve-
ment to note in this direction; grain is
plentiful but unfavorable advices from Canton
deleteriously affecting market for tonnage.
Nagasaki to Shanghai.—In the absence
of any energetic rates of freight have been
declined. For London, via usual ports of call
and Suez Canal.—The berth is now occupied by
the C. S. M. S. Co. steamship *Canfa* and the
C. S. S. Co. *Laurier*, to sail respectively about
2nd and 3rd proximo, the P. & O. Co. steamer
Brindisi, an extra boat, is due shortly and will
leave about 13th Idem. From Hankow to
London.—The steamer *Myosine* left on the
morning of the 24th instant with a full cargo at
10 a.m. and passed outwards yesterday 9.20 p.m.
The steamer *Tiamon* and steamship *Benildi*
are reported both fully engaged at 454 the
former to sail 31st instant. For New York via
usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—Advices of
the total loss of the steamship *Albany* on the
Japan coast left the berth vacant, but arrange-
ments for a steamer to take her place were
speedily made and the steamer *Pathan* is due
here to-morrow with almost her entire space
allotted to this port taken up, she will meet with
the British steamer *Argo* has been laid on the berth
and a very considerable quantity of cargo has
already been booked at 25s. per ton.

FOR LONDON.

	Ton	Horse	Power	Cargo
<i>Myosine</i>	1,714	750	4,000	
<i>Tiamon</i>	1,500	400	3,700	
<i>Flintshire</i>	1,871	650	4,500	
<i>Benildi</i>	1,454	350	3,400	

FOR ODESSA.

<i>Nijnt Novgorod</i>	1,831	300	4,500	
<i>Peter</i>	2,400	938	5,500	
<i>Petersburg</i>	1,103	110	1,875	
<i>Moskwa</i>	2,244	500	1,400	
<i>Russia</i>	1,569	300	3,200	
<i>Sikh</i>	1,736	500	4,300	
<i>Glenora</i>	1,764	350	4,400	
<i>Glenora</i>	1,764	350	4,400	

Departure for London via usual ports of call
and Suez Canal.—The O. S. S. Co. steamship
Bellerophon via Swatow and C. S. M. S. Co.
Katsun 17th instant. Glen line steamship
Glenorchy 24th inst. Departure for New York
via Suez Canal.—Nil. Quotations are:—Naga-
saki to Shanghai, \$900 per ton of coal net, for
both steamers and sailing vessels. Shanghai to
London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 35s. per ton,
45s. od. through to New York. Shanghai to
London, O. S. S. Co. 32s. 6d. per ton, 40s. od.
through to New York. Shanghai to London,
C. S. M. S. N. Co. 32s. 6d. per ton, 40s. od.
through to New York. Shanghai to New York,
40s. per ton for brist and general cargo.
Newchwang to Amoy 24 cents per picul. Shang-
hai to Swatow 25 cents per picul. Shang-
hai to Whampoa 15 cents per picul. Settlements
during the fortnight.—British ship
Canara, 1,489 tons, Shanghai to New York
open via Hongkong, private terms. Disen-
gaged vessels in port. *Anna E. Wright*, British
1,247 tons register. *Cyprus*, British barque,
1,091 tons register. *Kelvin*, British barque,
1,099 tons register.

The orders of the day at the meeting of the
Legislative Council to be held on Friday,
the 5th June, at 3 p.m., are as follows:—
1. The Hon'ble T. H. Whitehead will ask
the following questions:—

With reference to the explanation given by
his Excellency Sir G. William Des Voeux at the
Council Meeting held on the 10th April last, in
connection with the payment of the arrears of the
Military Contribution for 1890 without the sanc-
tion of the Council, will the Government lay
upon the table a copy of the telegram or tele-
grams from the Secretary of State on the authority
of which the money was paid?

Will the Government lay upon the table a
copy of the Despatch referred to in the Acting
Colonial Secretary's letter of the 1st instant to
the Hon'ble P. Ryle, received from the
Right Hon'able the Secretary of State for the
Colonies, conveying His Lordship's views and
instructions in regard to the increased salaries
voted in 1891. Estimates, and state the date
on which the same were received, also a copy of
Governor Sir G. William Des Voeux's telegram
referred to in the said letter together with a copy
of the telegram received from the Secretary of
State in reply?

Will the Government lay upon the table a
copy of the despatch dated 2nd September last
of His Excellency the Officer then Ad-
ministering the Government to the Right Hon-
ourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies
in connection with the proposed Share Sale
Regulation Bill, and a copy of the Secretary of
State's despatch in reply?

Has the attention of the Government been
directed to the result of the enquiry into the
cause of the explosion of the Engineer and Fire-
man belonging to the steam launch "Lioness" which
was blown up on the 7th May, and to the
order added to their verdict by the Jury
to the effect that all launches plying in
Hongkong harbour whether for passenger
traffic or otherwise should be compelled to
undergo a periodical survey, and if so will the
Government state whether it is intended to
legislate rendering compulsory periodical surveys
of all launches in Hongkong waters?

Will the Government direct the Colonial
Government to stop all public works not yet
begun, and referred to in Sir G. W. Des Voeux's
speech in this Council on 5th March last, will
the Government lay on the table a copy of the
despatch or despatches received from the Right
Hon'able the Secretary of State in confirmation
of the said telegram, or having reference to the
stoppage of public works to which the Colony
is already actually committed?

Will the Government state whether the
Memorandum dated the 20th December, 1890,
addressed to His Excellency the Officer Ad-
ministering the Government of Hongkong, signed
by all the Unofficial Members of Council and deal-
ing with the Estimates for Public Works
Extraordinary for 1891, was forwarded to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies and if so on
what date? Have any communications been
received from the Secretary of State on the
subject of that memorandum and if so will the
Government lay copies of the same on the table?

2. Second reading of the Bill entitled "An
Ordinance to give the same validity to
Ordinances Nos. 18 and 19 of 1884 as if they
had been proclaimed to come into force on the
23rd day of September, 1884."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "The Ports
Protection Ordinance, 1891."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An
Ordinance to provide against abuses connected
with the execution of Public Larcinists."

ONE Fung Tim, a boatman by occupation and
a father under process, was up before Mr. A. G.
Wise at the Magistrate this morning for having
willfully neglected to report and register the
advent of a child into this world of sin and sorrow
until sixty days after the event. Information
was conveyed to Fung that the offence was
serious one, but his Worship would take into
consideration the inexperience of the defendant,
and would fine him \$5, with the alternative of
fourteen days rest. Bullion produced.

By our exchanges from the North we no longer
Mrs. Potter and Mr. Hellew had only time to
give one entertainment in Shanghai, but the
results were even beyond expectations from a
financial point of view. The two artists re-
now in Japan where, it is presumed, a fair measure
of success awaits them. They appear in Hong-
kong again for one night only, towards the end
of the present month, and it is to be hoped that
circumstances will be more favorable to a display
of the talents that both Mrs. Potter and Mr.
Hellew undoubtedly possess in their own special
lines, than was afforded during their recent visit.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Before Mr. E. F. Ackroyd, Acting Puisne
Judge.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL CASE.

Judgment was delivered this morning in the
court actions between the Shamene Hotel
Company and Mr. W. St. J. Hancock.
His Lordship said:—The first of these suits is
to recover the sum of \$430.15, composed of: 1st,
money entrusted to the defendant, \$380.00; and
board and lodging, etc., at the Shamene Hotel,
\$10.15. The second suit is for the sum of
\$547.15, balance due to the plaintiff as the
defendant's architect for professional services,
fees and charges and for rent due for eight
months for part of the plaintiff's premises,
Baconfield Arcade, occupied by the defendant
Company from 1st March, 1890, to the 20th
October, 1890. With the consideration of the
first suit it is not necessary to proceed, as the
plaintiff Hancock has in his account admitted
the sums claimed from him by the Hotel Com-
pany. The sum of \$341.15 claimed by Hancock
is arrived at as follows:—

Amount of account for fees and charges
up to the 11th September, 1889.....\$490.00
Amount of account for similar fees and
charges from 6th October to 29th Dec. 681.40

Total.....\$1,171.40
Deduct: Received by cheque.....\$501.
amount received for purchases of fittings,
\$380; amount due to Hotel, \$110.15. 990.15

Add: Rent of office as above.....18.16
Total.....1,008.31

341.15

The chief items in the first account are: 2
journeys to Canton with Directors, \$112; plans
for Hotel on Ice House Plot, \$150; fees in con-
nection with altering the Concordia Hall, \$120.
With respect to this account the plaintiff con-
tends that it has been accepted by the defend-
ant Company whilst the Company states that it
has never been accepted, and if accepted, it
was so in full satisfaction for all services ren-
dered and to be rendered up to the opening of
the Hotel. The evidence on this disputed point
is as follows:—The plaintiff on the signing of
the contract for the necessary alterations to
Concordia Hall sent the following letter to Mr.
Barretto, the Secretary of the Company:—
"27th September, 1889.—As it is customary
to make out architect's charges to date of
signing contract I have now the pleasure
of enclosing herewith a statement of the same."
The account as sent in with that letter
amounted to \$650; \$310 having been charged
for plans for the Hotel on Ice House Plot.
Against this item Mr. Hancock had placed an
asterisk, and at the bottom of the account had
written: "This is the schedule charge I am
entitled to make but I propose to reduce the
same by \$100, making the total charges \$550."<

that the tender was received I am of opinion that the one was prepared and I therefore allow \$100. With respect to the item of March 10th, attended at a Board meeting after all the works had been accepted, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a fee for the time taken in attending the Board, and allow the same sum, viz. \$5, charged for an attendance on January 29.

To the second account, therefore, I add the following items:—
Oct. 6th, Expenses of visit to Canton ... \$ 6.00
15th, Preparation of plans ... 5.00
Nov. 5th, Expenses of visit ... 6.00
12th, Plans etc. for annex ... 120.00
20th, Draft for overhauling ... 5.00
Dec. 1st, Fee in connection with obtaining licence, and expenses ... 31.00
22nd, Expenses of visit to Canton ... 6.00
23rd, Tu. fare of gate ... 5.00
Jan. 15th, 1890, Expenses of visit ... 6.00
18th, 1890, Expenses of visit ... 6.00
29th, At entrance at Board Meeting ... 5.00
Feb. 2nd, Attendance at Armstrong ... 2.00
12th, Telegram to French Consul ... 1.40
29th, Attendance at Pittman & Messrs. Roddy & Shuman & expenses ... 37.00
Mar. 6th, Attendance at Board Meeting ... 5.00
Commission for Supervision ... \$ 28.00 at 7 1/2 per cent ... 2.10
Dec. 6th, Examining Yu Shing's account ... 5.00
Examining Jan Shing's account ... 5.00

Total ... \$376.10

The only question remaining to be dealt with is that of rent. The only evidence on this point is that of Mr. Hancock, and that scanty and conflicting as will appear from the following extracts. Mr. Hancock says that he had no office, because the Company had the use of my office, my furniture, and my servants. I had a conversation with Mr. Roddy. I mentioned to him the rent; he said he gave his office rent free. I said that was no reason why I should give mine rent free, that I was not interested in the Company. I never told Mr. Fraser-Smith that I had a great deal to do with the Company and as I had a spare desk it would save me a great deal of trouble if they came down to me. It was a great inconvenience to me having the office there. I never offered the rent free. I had to take another floor into the office to enable them to come. It was long before Mr. D. B. came that I spoke to Mr. Burdett about the rent. Mr. Fraser-Smith says—When the office was removed from my place Mr. Hancock stated in presence of Mr. Burdett that it would be convenient for him to have the Marina at his office and that he would give it rent free. I had told him that I had told him more than once that it was very hard that we should take his time and office, drink his whiskey and so on, and he got no rent. Mr. Pittman says—I know nothing about the rent. Only a desk in Mr. Hancock's room was used. I never heard anything about rent until the war was issued.

Mr. Roddy says—When I was about moving from my office in D'Almeida Street I said at a meeting of directors of the Marina that I could not give them my office any more. Mr. Hancock said he would give them offices in his office rent free. Mr. Hancock was at that time a director of the Marina. Mr. Hancock's offer was not accepted. It was a casual conversation, it was not the business before the meeting. That was the only conversation about rent that I know of. Mr. Hancock being recalled says—I never promised to let them have my office rent free. I do not remember the conversation referred to by Mr. Roddy. I had a conversation with Mr. Roddy in his new office. I remember no conversation with Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Burdett. Mr. Burdett complained very much of carrying on the work at Mr. Fraser-Smith's. Mr. Burdett was called for office. I said the Company's office might be removed to my office. I said that to Mr. Burdett.

This is all the evidence on this point. Mr. Roddy says he was present only once when there was any conversation about rent namely at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marina. I presume the secretary of the Board was present. Mr. Fraser-Smith also speaks only of one conversation about rent. He says Mr. Roddy and Mr. Burdett were present, and therefore it must have been the same occasion as the one mentioned by Mr. Roddy. Mr. Burdett does not remember it. He says—When Mr. Roddy left D'Almeida Street Mr. Fraser-Smith offered us a room in his office rent free. This was at Paddar's Hill; we went there but after a day or two it was inconvenient for the Company and for Mr. Fraser-Smith. Mr. Hancock then offered a room in his office. Mr. Roddy did not say "rent free" as he does in Mr. Fraser-Smith's case but he adds "I was under the impression that it was rent free" and when asked from that he got under the impression he says "I was under the impression because the Company up to that time had not paid any rent either to Mr. Roddy or to Mr. Fraser-Smith." Evidently then Mr. Burdett had no recollection of any conversation in which Mr. Hancock had offered his office rent free. But even if he had made that offer as related by Mr. Roddy and Mr. Fraser-Smith it was before the office went to Paddar's Hill; the offer was not accepted and it is clear from the evidence of Messrs. Fraser-Smith and Roddy that it was not renewed. Mr. Burdett agrees with Mr. Hancock when this latter says "Mr. Burdett complained seriously." I said the Company's office might be removed to my office. I said that to Mr. Burdett. Now Mr. Burdett has told us that nothing was said about rent being free. Mr. Hancock says he never meant to give the office rent free or imply that it was to be rent free nor did he ever say anything to lead any one to infer that his intention was not to charge rent, that he had no reason or motive to give the office rent free.

I make the point that even if Mr. Hancock at one time offered his rooms rent free that offer was made only once and not accepted—that the Company then went to Paddar's Hill and subsequently Mr. Burdett came to Mr. Hancock and said "the Company can come to my office." The parties before me are fighting for their strict right, and I have to decide whether the facts being as I have above found them to be, the plaintiff can claim for the use and occupation of his room.

A contract to pay a fair compensation for use and occupation is implied by law from the fact that lands, etc., belonging to the plaintiff have been occupied by the defendant with the plaintiff's permission, the amount of the compensation depending on the value of the premises and the duration of the occupation. An implied contract is of course negatived by an express agreement on the same matter. The mere fact of the plaintiff's ownership of the land, etc., and of the occupation of the defendant is sufficient prima facie evidence of a contract to support this action—Heller v. Slocum, 49 L. J. Q. B. 205, Chichester v. Ford, 7 H. & N. 440, Howarth v. Shaw, 8 M. & W. 118. In the case of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester v. Pierce, Lord Ellenborough says—"The action for use and occupation does not necessarily imply any demurrer. It is enough that the defendant used and occupied the premises by permission of the plaintiff." See also Wood v. Wandsworth, 10 Trenchard, 519, 35 L. J. Q. B. 557. Any plaintiff who occupies the premises of another as between plaintiff and defendant (occupied with only as possession there under) is

sufficient, ex. gr. a mere tenancy at will or even a tenancy at sufferance. Following these principles and authorities it would have been sufficient for the plaintiff to have been pleading entered in this case, to have alleged the use and occupation by the defendant company, with his permission, of his offices in Beccanfield Avenue, that there was no express agreement between him and the said use and occupation, and that \$20 was a fair and reasonable sum.

Defendants in order to meet such an action would have been obliged to plead and prove an express agreement that no rent was to be charged. I have above stated that they have not proved such an agreement to my satisfaction and therefore I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to charge rent. Mr. Burdett, who occupied this office, has said that \$10 was a fair and reasonable sum. I therefore allow the same. Plaintiff's claim will therefore be admitted as follows:—

Previous account ... \$ 400.00
Items admitted in 2nd account ... 376.10
Rent ... 160.00
Total ... \$1,076.10
Deduct amount received, and hotel bill, 950.15
Balance due ... \$ 35.15
As to cost, although the sum now actually to be paid to Hancock is small, yet it must be borne in mind that he claimed—
\$1,171.00 for the accounts, plus
160.00 rent, making
1,331.00

Nearly everything in the two accounts was contested, and it was contended that nothing was due to the second account because \$400 were to cover all charges. The claim for \$400 was contested. The plaintiff has succeeded in all the important issues with the exception of the charges for visits to Canton. On this issue I think the defendant company entitled to cost. With this exception judgment will be entered for the plaintiff Hancock for \$35.15 with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

OUR LATEST ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR, I have perused with considerable interest the masterly leader which appeared in your yesterday's issue regarding the Stock, Share, and Debenture Investment Company, Limited. The observations and strictures therein embodied are somewhat on a par with the criticisms, though it is necessary to add that to depict this new-born company in very rosyate colours would be the very quintessence of stupidity. The new Company, if managed judiciously and worked on economical lines, consistent with efficiency, has every chance of securing a decided success in course of time. With due deference to the opposite view expressed in your paper, I beg to observe that if the Company invests its funds in the shares of some of the undervalued joint-stock companies, whose earnings are at present high for share in the market, the investments will turn out to be sound and safe, and will certainly yield handsome returns in course of time. The Company's first approximate quotations are as follows:—

Strait Settlements	15
Singapore Insurance	84
Union Insurance Society of Canton	95
China Trade Insurance	64
Canton Marine Insurance Company, Limited	102
Hongkong Wharves Dock Company	103
per cent. premium	
A. S. Watson & Co.	20
George Fenwick & Co.	23
Latouche & Co.	25
per cent. discount	

Of course, time and a waiting policy are, I must admit, very material to ensure success. I do not see the wisdom of figuring and keeping out of the range of operations with strict rigidity non-dividend paying companies, for although Peak Hotel, Austral Arms, and Hongkong High-Low, the three at their respective values, namely, \$10, \$12, and \$65 for \$10, \$12, and \$100 paid-up, though they are at present non-dividend paying, are well worth going for, and are handsome gifts to the buyer at the rates at which they are now quoted.

Even the wisdom of eliminating from the scope of operations all mining and planting stocks is doubtful. Careful and moderate investments in the shares of the undervalued companies might lead to very good results:—
Perth ... \$ 5.00
Kobe ... 25
Imbrie ... 10.00
I have purposely refrained from including those which are quoted at an abnormal premium. In conclusion I cannot help regretting that the action of your "astute men of business," as stated in the leader, in regard to the Company, is far from favourable, yet it remains to be seen whether the notion, based as it is on long standing and past speculative experience, proves to be correct and sound, or merely abstract. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
CITIZEN.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.
[We cheerfully afford "Citizen," as we do every correspondent who conforms to our rules and to journalistic etiquette, the use of our columns to air his opinions; but we frankly ask what, in this particular instance, are "Citizen's" views? We think that, taken as a whole, they are worse than worthless. Why should a correspondent go out of his way to vilify and abuse a gentleman—by universal consent acknowledged to be "an astute man of business"—who, so far as we are aware, has had nothing whatever to do with the proposed Company, either for or against, and who certainly had no more connection with our critical than the late lamented Mr. Noah? It is this messianic, born of self-interest, which disgusts us with Hongkong business men and methods, and which irretrievably compels us at times to write in very much plainer terms than is probably justified by the occasion. The astute man of business we referred to was Mr. H. N. Mody, who in our opinion is the fairest, most honest, most honourable and most considerate share operator in the colony. Likewise, Mr. Mody always pays when he loses—which is more than can be said for a number of very high-toned gentlemen with much greater social and moral pretensions. We can assure our correspondent that no person in Hongkong has the success of the Stock, Share, and Debenture Investment Co., Ltd., more at heart than we have; but truth will prevail, and the Company's prospects—which must have been drafted by some defunct lawyer or the ghost of the late King of Spain—on the face of it, an absolute barrier to lucrative operations. If our correspondent, instead of indulging in peremptory suggestions and unjustifiable insinuations, had attempted to support the low simple, but position advanced in his article of yesterday, he might have effected some definite object; as it is, the only reasonable inference

deducible from his letter are that he is financially concerned in the proposed New Company and has interests to serve by directing special attention to a number of stocks which he thinks are a gift at present quotations. "Citizen" thinks that Docks at 103 per cent. premium are a good thing for investors. We don't.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BRUSSELS, May 2nd.
In spite of a manifesto issued by the Council of the Workmen's party urging the workers not to go out on strike pending the decision of the Chamber in regard to the proposed law made throughout Belgium for universal suffrage, 3,000 miners and 4,000 ironworkers in the Charleroi district have struck.

A large procession of workers had a collision with police, and many people were injured.

BERLIN, May 2nd.
The prospect of Bismarck's early reappearance in the Reichstag has given an impetus to the various parties to as to render them ready to meet the Government's interest. The Centre and Freisinnige parties and the Guelphs and Poles in turn receive Government inducements. The recently developed tendencies of the Government toward the conciliation of the Poles might justly be ascribed, in part, to a quickened sense of justice in dealing with them. Whatever mixed motives may dominate the Government, the Police of Western Prussia and Posen have been favorably influenced by the greater of national language in the schools, by greater efforts to render them for the acquisition and sale on land, and by the courtesy accorded by the officers to Polish families.

To-day's debate in the Lower House of the Diet on the budget Commission for the German colonies, touching the Government's policy in Posen and provoked Chancellor Von Caprivi to explain. He denied that the Government had conceded to the Poles anything beyond what came within the scope of the settlement law. It had met the wishes of the Poles as regards both school and church. The Poles, on their part, had manifested a desire to bring themselves into closer accord with the Government. This, the Chancellor said, was indeed a pleasant and surprising change. If the Poles would take the lead upon the path of reconciliation the Government and the Germans were ready to follow.

Bismarck's victory is modified by the fact that he polled 700 fewer votes than did his National Liberal predecessor. The Socialist ballot was reinforced by over a thousand Guelphs, Freisinnige voters, whose hatred of the Prince, in an interview on the eve of the rebuff, declared that if he went to the Reichstag he would never attack any policy directly initiated by the Emperor, and that his line of conduct would be the same as that followed by him since he left Berlin. He was convinced that the greatest danger to the Fatherland was not from without, but from within. He would not refrain from exposing it, but he certainly would never say anything to give his opponents reason to charge him with attacking the Emperor from personal motives. This sort of assurance promises lively times in the Reichstag.

The Hamburger Nachrichten declares that the death of Von Moltke adds to the desire of Germany to see Bismarck in the forefront of politics. "A sentiment of inquietude," says the Nachrichten, "fills the Empire. The future is uncertain. New men, into whose hands has been conferred the destinies of the Fatherland, cannot reassure the country." The English and Central press is indignant at this language. The Austro-German plenipotentiaries will sign the treaty of commerce at Vienna to-morrow. The American department of the International Exhibition is a thorough success. The appointment of Lieutenant Clarke of the United States cavalry to serve with the Dusseldorf Hussars has evoked approving comments from the press. The Vossische Zeitung says it is the first case of the kind, and ought to be recognized by America as a proof and pledge of the warm feelings which there in the highest station in the German Empire entertain towards the commonwealth.

LONDON, May 3rd.
The principal towns of Germany, Holland and Switzerland were today the scene of demonstrations of workers in favor of the eight-hour movement. In Hamburg 30,000 persons, a tenth of whom were the wives and sweethearts of workmen, paraded through the suburbs of Horn. After a short meeting in the public park, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted, the crowd dispersed and the remainder of the day to music and dancing. No disorder is reported anywhere. In the Belgian mine districts disorders still prevail and many telephone wires have been cut and windows smashed. Meetings were held at Liege, Seraing and other places to denounce the action of the Brussels Labor Union, which sent delegates to various centres to delay or prevent strikes. At these meetings it was decided to disregard the choice of the union and commence a general strike to-morrow.

A strike of niege has been proclaimed in the village round Liege. Sir John Simon, addressing a meeting of the Chovvri Zion Association to-day, opposed the sending of Russian Jews to South America. He said he preferred the British colonies, which could easily absorb the whole Jewish population in the world. He had reason to believe that the Rothschild syndicate would withdraw their offer of land to the Jews. He believed that Rothschild authorized Sir John to make this statement. The final match in the contest for the professional racquet championship played yesterday, and resulted in a victory for Laibman, the champion, who defeated George Standing. In addition to the championship stakes there were £100 a side. The final round in the competition for the amateur racquet championship was also played today, between Philipson and Ashworth, holder of the championship, and resulted in the defeat of Ashworth. Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, is dead. In 1857 Sullivan made a professional tour of the United States, and met with great success throughout the country. A sensation has been caused by disclosures arising from a petition to wind up the Anglo-Austrian Printing Company. Evanah Hazard is its promoter. Managing Director Bottomley of Hansard's Union, now bankrupt, received £38,000 out of £50,000 of the shares. He was supposed to have acquired in Austria. In addition, Bottomley asked for the total purchase money of £600,000. Sir Horace Davey is applying for an order for the compulsory winding up of the Anglo-Austrian Company, declares that Bottomley had never had any business of any sort in Austria to sell. The directors of the concern, of which the recent London directors, "is chairman," in September, declared a dividend of 15 per cent, although the company never possessed any business. Bottomley and the directors while a single year divided among themselves the whole

share capital subscribed. Inquiry being threatened they formed a committee which appointed a liquidator controlled by the directorate. The liquidator before whom the petition was heard ordered the compulsory winding up of the company's affairs, and dismissed the liquidator. Numerous prosecutions arising from the affair are impending.

The Austro-German treaty has been signed for a period of twelve years, beginning in February, 1892.

PARIS, May 3rd.
The movement of the German and Austrian Governments to isolate France commercially begins to alarm the French Ministers more seriously. Despatches from the French embassy in Vienna state that Germany has opened negotiations with Russia with a view to arranging for Russian co-operation in the projected commercial union. Concert with Russia at first sight appears impossible, but under the German-Austrian treaty provision is made to treat other powers reciprocally. Both countries can offer Russia the benefits of beneficial tariffs. Switzerland and Serbia will send delegates to the Vienna Commercial Conference. Russia has been invited, but has not yet replied.

A significant semi-official note in to-day's *Freeman's Journal*, of Vienna, proclaims the wide economic and political bearing of the German-Austrian treaty, and predicts that other powers will be forced to make similar arrangements. Even France, the note says, will find it impossible to remain isolated, and will be compelled to return to the treaty system.

Balloons, leading the official Exposition of 1889, will probably be charged with the French art exhibit at Chicago, although Benjamin Constant will control the control of the exhibit in the hands of artists, one to be appointed by the Champs Elysees Society and the other by the Champs Elysees Society. The latter favors a collective exhibit by the two societies.

BARCELONA, May 3rd.
Considerable disorder prevails here. Five persons were exploded during last night, causing great alarm and doing much damage. A conflict between police and strikers has just taken place. Pistol shots were exchanged. The ring-leaders among the rioters were arrested.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3rd.
It is stated that smallpox infests steamers crossing the Atlantic to this country from Spanish ports.

LONDON, May 4th.
The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says: Terrible scenes attended the Jewish expulsions, many Jews dying on the way. The misery in the Jewish settlements, which are crammed with new arrivals, is indescribable. All churches and pamphlets in favor of the Jews are prohibited. The Government is considering a scheme to solve the Jewish question, which, if adopted, would perhaps shock the civilized world. An Odesa paper states that 50,000 Jews have joined the Greek and Lutheran churches since the issue of the expulsion decrees. Each embracing the orthodox faith receives a gratuity of fifteen roubles. The Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* dwells upon the utter demoralization of business through the sudden expulsion of the Jews. All those engaged in the various business agencies, the correspondent says, find it impossible to collect debts, and hundreds of bills are protested daily. The judge of the Commercial Court has been obliged to telegraph to the Minister of Finance for instructions as to how to act in the emergency. Many traders in the Jewish quarter are facing bankruptcy, owing to the departure of Jews, who only left their belongings to cover debts amounting to £60,000.

At St. Petersburg a synagogue has already been sold for \$45,000. A new and modest synagogue in Moscow has been offered for sale, as it is useless in the face of the exodus.

A Moscow letter to the *Times* records the sacrifices made by Jewish emigrants. In many cases they have sold their belongings for the bare necessities of life, their belongings being sold for a mere trifle, chairs being sold for 10 pence, and beds for 6 pence. Many persons destroyed their goods in preference to selling them at a sacrifice. Many Russians declined to pay debts owing to Jews. Heartrending scenes are witnessed daily in the synagogues, the people weeping and praying to Jehovah to help them. Thousands of workmen are idle who have hitherto been employed by Jews. Foreign immigrants are keeping back goods on the frontier. It is reported that one Jewish silk firm has lost \$40,000 in a single week.

A letter confirms the *Standard's* despatch as to the business collapse. Neither the Jews nor Gentiles are paying their debts. The correspondent declares it is a shame that rich Jewish bankers are not touched by the Government's decrees and yet do not appear to help their unfortunate brethren as they might. The Rothschild syndicate has asked the Russian Government to postpone the issue of the expulsion decrees. It is rumored that the syndicate will withdraw altogether from its engagements. Russian stock has fallen to 10 pence.

The Graphic says it has Baron Hirsch's authority to deny that he has bought land in Pennsylvania for a Jewish colony. It says the scheme to devote £3,000,000 to assisting Jewish emigration is only in embryo. At present the Baron is only assisting in sending Jews to the Argentine Republic, although he is looking to other available colonies in South America for a large scheme of emigration, which is undefined. The bankers in many of the centers of Jewish population are higher wages. The strike is causing much annoyance to commerce. The Northeastern French and Belgian coal-fields are, in the main, idle. The men, however, are acting in a law-abiding manner. The only scene of disorder which has been recorded occurred near Liege. There was a fight yesterday near that town between the strikers and the gendarmes. The latter were getting the worst of the encounter and finally used their revolvers. The result was that several of the rioters were wounded. The funeral of the gendarme killed in the riots on Labor day took place at Rome to-day. The body was followed to the grave by all the civil authorities of the city. There was no disorder.

In the House of Lords today Lord Kimberley moved, in view of the Newfoundland assurances, that the colony would pass an act for the due enforcement of treaty stipulations between France and Great Britain, that the House might not go into committees on the Newfoundland Coercive Bill until a reasonable time had been allowed. Kimberley refused to accede to the motion, but said if Newfoundland would pass a commerce measure, his bill would be dropped. Lord Dunsen and Herschell argued that the Government should drop the Newfoundland bill, but Salisbury said the Government had entered into a solemn international obligation with France, which must be carried out. Kimberley's motion was rejected, as was also a motion by Herschell that the Kimberley act continue in force only one year.

PARIS, May 4th.
The situation at Fournies, France, to-day is grave. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the town and vicinity. The actual state of the feeling can be best judged from the fact that many leaders of the popular movement and the best-known representatives of the Labor party have started for Belgium for arms and dynamite for use against the troops there. A

IMITATIONS. CALCUTTA PITH, HATS AND HELMETS IN ALL THE LATEST SHAPES AND STYLES.



ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
JAPANESE CREPE SHIRTS.
JAPANESE CREPE SCARVES.
JAPANESE SILK SCARVES.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

report has reached Fournies that a quantity of dynamite, destined for the people of that town, was seized while being smuggled across the frontier from Belgium. Cavalry pickets will be stationed all along the route of the funeral procession of the victims of the "May Day" massacre for such is the term applied to the tragedy by the people. The Government has sent two delegates to Fournies with instructions to make thorough inquiry into the cause which led to the disturbance on Labor Day, and into the action of the officers who ordered the troops to fire on the people. Despatches received from Belen, Hungary, state that there is renewal of the scenes of disorder there yesterday. Immense crowds have surrounded the prison and demand the release of their comrades who were arrested. The police present were unable to control the crowds, and had to send for troops. The military cleared the streets. Many leaders of the people are being arrested. The funeral of nine of the gendarmes victims took place to-day. The procession was very long, being participated in by a large number of workmen's clubs with red and black flags draped. The nine coffins were surrounded by the relatives of the victims. After the religious services, the clergy left and the Socialists took charge, violent addresses being delivered. It was announced yesterday that a section of the Left would join with the Socialists and Boulangist Deputies in demanding a vote of censure to-day against Corbais, the Minister of the Interior, on the ground that the latter is responsible for the slaughter of the men, women and children shot down by troops at Fournies on Labor Day.

Constant, to-day, after replying in explanatory terms to the question as to the Fournies affair and giving his version of the matter, holding that neither the Governor nor the troops were to blame for the disaster, was astonished to see Roche, the Deputy representing the Seventeenth Electoral district of the Seine, spring to his feet and shout "Murder!" A tremendous sensation followed. Finally order was restored, and the Chamber voted that Roche should be excluded from any further participation in to-day's session, and that he should be declared censured by the Chamber for the term he had applied to the Minister of the Interior.

No sooner was this action decided upon than Roche again sprang to his feet, and, shaking his fist at those of his associates who had been most active in bringing about his proposed expulsion and censure, the angry Deputy yelled: "You are a lot of varlets, worthy of your master!" This was more than the presiding officer could submit to, so he ordered Roche to move by force from the chamber. This eventually was done amid one of the wildest scenes ever witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies. The chamber then by a vote of 356 to 33 declared its confidence in the Government.

FOOCHOW.

May 3rd.
The natives have made every necessary preparation to meet the expected big flood which, unless the weather changes, must soon come. A teaman, who has just arrived from the country, informs us that the whole picking of the first crop will barely reach half of the amount of last year, but he assures us that there will be a picking of the third and fourth crops. Fishermen, who have bitterly complained of the bad fortune for the last two years, are now understanding, very fortunate this year, fish being so abundant that not only will the proceeds repay all their losses of two years, but leave a good margin for a rainy day.

Though the authorities some time ago gave orders to have all unbuilt coffins interred, we observe numbers of them are still lying round the hills and many close by foreign residences. As there is such an order, it would be well, we think, if the Foreign Consuls would jointly make an appeal to the authorities to remove at least those close by the roadside, and our residences. It is not only a disgusting sight, but during the summer months, must undoubtedly be very unhealthy.

The Foochow General Chamber of Commerce's Annual Report for 1890-1891 says:—The usual agreement between the Tea Guild and the members of this Chamber was renewed for the season; it may be considered that it has again worked fairly satisfactorily, and generally speaking has proved decidedly beneficial to the trade of the port. Although the volume of the tea trade of Foochow has again declined during the last year, there is some consolation in the fact that from a merchant's point of view the season has been fairly successful. Foochow teas generally in the first crop having been more equated after an account of their more suitable quality. At the very end of the season some old teas were brought to market on account of a speculative demand in London for "Type" and for "Tea for pils" in Australia.

Only one case of false packing was reported officially, and it is to be hoped that the energetic and prompt action taken by Mr. Geo. Phillips, H.B.M.'s Consul, will put a stop to such malpractices in future. Thanks are also due to Mr. Phillips for having frustrated an attempt of the native authorities to levy an additional tax of 5 per cent on opium. In December last the Chamber was interviewed by Mr. Piches on his way to Peking to obtain the sanction and protection of the authorities to carry on tea growing and curing by machinery in Formosa on the same method as practised in India and Ceylon. His views were thoroughly endorsed by the Committee, who addressed the Inspector General of Customs regarding this most important matter. Mr. M. Woodley and Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co. have been elected members of this Chamber, subject to confirmation at the annual general meeting.—Edith.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
Captain G. Heurmann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARLICK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Steamship
"PATHAN,"
Captain Roy, will be despatched on the 11th inst.
For Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODSDON, MASSAWA, SUAKIM, JEDDAH, PORT SAUD, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND FUME.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship
"ELEKTRA,"
Captain C. Bellen, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.
Cargo will not be received on board after 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"ZANZIBAR,"
Captain C. McFee, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW, the 4th inst. Consignees will be required to sign an Average Bond before taking delivery of their cargo. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "MORNDALE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rest. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 5th June, 1891, at 11.30 a.m., at his
Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.
For account of what is now for sale, a quantity of OLD IRON BOILER PLATES, OLD CUPPER, BRASS, AND IRON, COPPER SHIPS' LANTERNS, STEAMER TELEGRAPH, COMPASSES, and other OLD METALS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 9 SEYMOUR TERRACE.

HOUSE in Pokfulam Road, "Nullah Side." ROOMS in College Chambers. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings. No. 2, PEDDER'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co. Telephone, 3rd June, 1891.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 6 ROOMS, including Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a month.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.'s Premises. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 12th May, 1891.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 6 in Arbuthnot Road, crossed by Chancery Lane, at \$50 per month, including taxes, as it is, and from 1st of July next.

TO LET.

TOGETHER or subdivided from 1st June next, HOUSE No. 4, Chancery Lane with 10 Rooms and Bath Rooms. Two separate entrances. Apply to J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO, No. 5, Calne Road. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891.

TO LET.

NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church. Apply to ACHEE & Co. Hongkong, 25th February, 1891.

TO BE LET.

AN exceedingly comfortable and cool 6 ROOMED HOUSE. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy. Apply to JOHN A. JUPP, Secretary, The Austin Arms Hotel, and Building Company, Ltd. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

Hotels.

NOW OPEN.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Malakal in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenade and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.

The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates. For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, dry and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, sitting room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only. A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager. Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

Intimations.

THE STOCK, SHARE AND DEBENTURE INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS for FOUNDER'S SHARES will CLOSE on 10th instant, instead of 15th instant, as advertised. Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

22ND INTEREST.

INTEREST DUE on BONDS of this Loan will be PAYABLE at the OFFICES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of JUNE, 1891.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. F. DE BOVIS, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

NOTICE.

UNPAID CALLS.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS and/or HOLDERS of SCRIP who have not yet paid the FINAL CALL, due 15th January last, are requested to pay the same to the Undersigned, together with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from above date to date of payment, on or before 31st June next.

Shares on which a Call or Calls are unpaid on 31st June next will be dealt with in accordance with the Articles of Association.

TURNER & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 28th May, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND CALL of TWO POUNDS (2s) Sterling per Share is Payable at the temporary Offices of the Bank, No. 7, Praya, on or before 20th June, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors. W. H. FORBES, Chairman. Hongkong, 21st May, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE HANDICAP CUP and SPOONS will be held on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Usual conditions.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

FRANK COLLINS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE accommodation in the Pavilion having been found insufficient, an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 5.30 p.m., in the Pavilion to consider the advisability of otherwise extending the Building.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 27th May, 1891.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises. Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shau-kei Wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing Jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, inclosing postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS

57, Boulevard de Strasbourg

PARIS.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA."

Length.....75 feet. Beam.....18 " Depth of hold.....7 " Registered tonnage.....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the Montiara has been increased to about 100 tons, dead weight.)

The Montiara was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is braced-rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1891.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

Intimations.

THE STOCK, SHARE AND DEBENTURE INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

1.—This Company is formed for the purpose of trading generally in Stocks, Shares, and Debentures, of Dividend-paying Companies (and Dividend-paying Companies only) established or doing business in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and Japan. Mining and Planting Companies, whether dividend-paying or not, are excluded from the scope of the Company's operations.

2.—The Capital of the Company is fixed at \$975,000, divided into 19,000 Ordinary shares of \$50 each, of which \$25 will be called up (\$5 on application; \$10 on allotment, and the remaining \$10 as may be required, but not until six months from date of allotment) and 250 shares, to be called Founders shares, of \$100 each, to be fully paid up on application.

Applicants for Founders shares must be prepared to take up not less than 75 Ordinary shares for each Founders share allotted them, or, at their option, to underwrite that number of Ordinary shares if they do not care to take them, firm.

3.—Founders shares will not be entitled in any year to any dividend until Ordinary shares have received 8 per cent. on the amount paid up. After payment of an 8 per cent. dividend on Ordinary shares and after any provision that it may be deemed advisable to make for a Reserve Fund has been made, the balance of monies available for distribution will be divided into two equal parts, of which one will be divided among the holders of Ordinary shares and the other among the holders of the Founders shares.

The Holders of Founders shares will be interested in the surplus assets of the Company, in the event of its being wound up in the same proportions as the one-half to holders of Ordinary shares, one-half to holders of Founders shares, after repayment of the subscribed capital.

4.—The Head Office of the Company will be in Hongkong, with branches or Agencies in other ports and places in the East as may be deemed most advantageous, and in London.

5.—The business of the Company will be conducted in Hongkong by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than three nor more than five, whom one shall be a Member of the Board, and Chairman, with a Secretary (Adam Lind) and a competent European staff.

No fees shall be payable to the Directors, except the Managing Director, in any year until holders of Ordinary shares have received at least 8 per cent. on the amount paid up on their shares.

The first Directors are—

H. W. DICK, Managing Director and Chairman.

G. S. COXON.

E. H. MELBYE.

Who shall hold office until the first annual meeting to be held in the year 1892.

6.—With a paid up Capital of \$300,000, a reserve liability of \$475,000, and a select body of shareholders, this Company may reasonably be expected to be able to carry on operations to the extent of from three to five millions of dollars, obtaining from local Banks and financial institutions facilities that no individual dealer or firm could command, and affording, in turn, to these institutions, guarantees and securities they could not well obtain elsewhere.

7.—Reasonably handsome dividends on the paid up capital may be secured by simply investing in, and holding, carefully selected local dividend-paying Stocks, purchased at the favorable moment. Trust Companies in England, formed for the purpose of such investments, have been almost uniformly successful. Had such a Company existed in Hongkong twenty years ago, the average return on investment made then would now be about 175 per cent. on the money originally laid out, and the increase in value of the Stocks purchased would average about 140 per cent.

New Companies are likely to be formed here from time to time for a variety of purposes, and there is no reason to suppose that investments made in their shares in the early stages of their history as dividend-paying Companies, may not, in the course of years, show as handsome profits, and as vast increases in value, as any known in the past. The Stocks and Shares of existing Companies afford also, on occasions, favorable opportunities for investment.

8.—It will form no portion of the business of this Company to float new Companies, underwrite shares, or invest or deal in anything but the Stocks, Shares and Debentures of the enterprises indicated in paragraph 1.

9.—Profits, and considering the profits, may, it is believed, be made by the purchase and sale from day to day of local Stocks, Shares and Debentures of the descriptions indicated.

The value of Share property in Hongkong is very great, so great that even with the facilities afforded by the Banks, the purely speculative dealers are unable fairly to grapple with the situation and afford to the many holders adequate outlets. There are few or no permanent investors in the Colony, and there are, therefore, great and frequent fluctuations in the value of the shares of the companies, and the position is constantly throwing shares and stocks upon the market, quite apart from the operations of speculative dealers, and thus very valuable opportunities are constantly being offered to buyers with capital at command.

The Company will, it is hoped, not merely secure reasonable profits for its shareholders, but will confer a benefit on the shareholding community generally by steadying the local market and ensuring them against violent fluctuations.

10.—Considerable profits may also be anticipated from the employment of a portion of the Company's resources in "Cash and Time" dealings in shares, identified by numbers or otherwise, and deposited in the hands of the Company or with its Bankers. Those acquainted with this class of business in Hongkong and Shanghai are well aware of the heavy rates of interest paid in respect of such transactions, and will see that an opening exists for a business as safe as it is profitable.

11.—Between the Head Office in Hongkong and the London Branch or agency, useful business in the nature of "Arbitrage," now growing into importance, may be transacted.

12.—In one or all of the forms of business indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it is anticipated that handsome profits may be made, and by a judicious admixture and selection, it is believed that a profitable business may be carried on.

13.—There is no promotion-money payable to any one. All the preliminary expenses for floating and registering the Company are borne and paid by the Founders. No Founders shares have been reserved by the Promoters or given away free from the obligation to take or underwrite 75 Ordinary shares.

14.—Subscriptions are, in the first instance, invited for 200 Founders shares of \$100 each. Each applicant for a Founders share must apply for or underwrite at least 75 Ordinary shares, and must undertake to bear his proportion of the preliminary expenses, which cannot possibly exceed \$10, for each Founders share.

15.—There are no agreements or contracts of any description entered into by the Company or

Intimations.

by the Promoters, Directors or Trustees thereof, except the arrangements with reference to the subscription for the Founders shares, which may be Contracts required to be set out under the provisions of "The Companies Ordinance," 1885-1886.

Applicants for shares will be deemed to have waived all right, whether under the Ordinances or otherwise, to notice of the particulars and dates thereof and names of the parties thereto.

16.—Application for shares should be made on forms to be obtained from The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on application, and should be forwarded to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a sum of \$10 in respect of each Founders share, and of \$10 in respect of each Ordinary share applied for, should be paid into The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the credit of the Company's Account.

17.—If no allotment is made, or a less number is allotted than applied for, the deposit will be returned in full or pro rata, as may be, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

The \$10 paid in respect of each Founders share allotted will be applied exclusively in payment of preliminary expenses, and the balance unexpended will be returned.

The Subscription for Founders shares will close on the 10th June and Subscriptions for Ordinary shares not taken up by the Founders will then be advertised for.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of the above named Company has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 5, PEDDER'S HILL, where all communications respecting the Company's business should be addressed.

By Order of the Board of Directors. R. FRASER-SMITH, Chairman. Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

S I E N T I N G.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled, Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROOKES), HAS REMOVED

TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's

ANTI-PYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 or 5 times a day.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 29th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says: "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June 1888.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.

CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.

LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS of HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

41.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
42.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
43.—Anderson, G. C., Capt.
44.—Do.
45.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
46.—Ballios & Co.
47.—Ballios, E. R., Kingclere.
48.—Bellios, E. R., The Eyrle.
49.—Butterfield and Swire.
50.—Do.
51.—Cantile, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.
52.—Central Station.
53.—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. S. M., Bowrington.
54.—China Mail.
55.—China Sugar Refinery.
56.—Do.
57.—Carlowitz & Co.
58.—Cowie, Dr. Alex.
59.—"Daily Press."
60.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
61.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
62.—Dodwell, F.
63.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
64.—E. N. N. J.
65.—Foster, F. T. P.
66.—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.
67.—Government House.
68.—Government Civil Hospital.
69.—Gordon & Co., A. G.
70.—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
71.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
72.—Cantile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
73.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.
74.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
75.—Holmes & Roddy.
76.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
77.—Do, Seymour Terrace.
78.—Do, Bonham Street.
79.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
80.—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.
81.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
82.—H. & K. W. & Godown Co., Ltd.
83.—Hughes & Esra.
84.—Hughes, E. J.
85.—Imports and Exports Office.
86.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kerosine Gdn.
87.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
88.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
89.—Judd, W., Residence.
90.—Linstead & Davis.
91.—Macdonald, E., Residence.
92.—Millet, Marti y Miljana.
93.—Peak Hotel.
94.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.
95.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
96.—Ray, E. C.
97.—Russell & Co.
98.—Sandford, A., Agent.
99.—Sailors' Home.
100.—Scott, H., Residence.
101.—Scottish Oriental S. S. Co., Ltd.
102.—Soy Sing & Co.
103.—Stevens & Co.
104.—Stevens, Geo. R., Residence.
105.—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
106.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
107.—The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
108.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
109.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.
110.—Wickham, W. H.
111.—Woo Kee.
112.—Yuen Fat Hong.

The Exchange is open day and night.

A. SANDFORD, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1891.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

</

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2858

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

BIRTHS.
At Cebu, Philippine Islands, on 5th May, the wife of H. A. Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th May, the wife of W. B. Buzza, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

OUR OFFICIALS.

The Crown colony of Hongkong, of all Crown colonies, is unique in no other respect, is certainly unequalled in the recklessness and audacity with which the public revenue is squandered by its Executive, in defiance of public opinion and in disregard of true public needs or requirements. A glance at the paper laid on the Legislative Council table on the 10th of April last, as to the cost of official salaries, should convince even the most obtuse of the accuracy of this allegation.

Under salaries and personal allowances, the cost is—

1887	was	\$547,550.00
1888	"	512,875.00
1889	"	602,183.00
1890	"	655,233.00
1891 (estimated)	"	738,139.00

Under Public Works Department salaries and personal allowances—

1887	was	\$49,402.00
1888	"	62,336.00
1889	"	58,139.00
1890	"	58,998.00
1891 (estimated)	"	68,460.00

Under Resident Engineer in—

1890	was	\$19,532.00
1891 (estimated)	"	22,346.00

The Revenue of the colony during the same period was as follows:—

1887	was	\$1,427,485.79
1888	"	1,557,300.03
1889	"	1,823,549.13
1890	"	1,995,220.47
1891 (estimated)	"	2,052,098.00

So that the cost of salaries and personal allowances alone averages as near as possible forty per cent. of the colony's revenue. We challenge this fiscal record to be beaten by any Government throughout the world, not even excepting the mosquito republics of Central America.

Does the ratio of increase of revenue bear any fair proportion to the increase of cost of the administrative staff and the proposed further pay-grab increase so strenuously advocated by our official class? We venture decidedly to say there is no justification for this official job; for not only are we confident that the present census will show there has been no abnormal influx of population since the last census, if the geographical position and circumstances of the colony are taken into consideration, but so far as we can judge, search in whatever direction we may, there appears to be no urgent public requirement which warrants this proposed enormous increase of official salaries. Before reviewing the position of the official departments in substantiation of our position, let us compare the cost of administration of one of the most extensive and important fiscal organizations in the world with that of this colony—we allude to the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, administered by Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., at Peking.

We conclude it will be admitted that few better organized or more efficiently administered services exist; we further claim that the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs cannot rank second either in importance or administrative weight to Hongkong, when its scope and ramifications, including Lighthouse and Statistical Departments, are taken into consideration, and its annual increase and extension of interest, as well as the fact that it controls and directs a fleet in efficiency and strength equal to any second class European power. Moreover, Sir ROBERT HART employs a far more numerous staff in his service than does the Hongkong Government, and treats them with exceptional liberality both as regards salary and leave allowances. Now, how does the cost of the administration of this efficient service, on the one side, compare with that of the vaunted Crown colony of Hongkong on the other? Let us see! In the first place Sir ROBERT HART very wisely stipulated from the first with the Imperial Chinese Government that the annual Customs estimates and expenditure should be kept secret between the Tsung-li Yamen delegate and himself. The annual accounts of the Imperial Maritime Customs, in form and precision the very models of statistical perfection, are assembled, verified, and passed by Sir ROBERT HART and his high Chinese official colleagues. Hitherto it has therefore been somewhat difficult to obtain reliable information on the point, but such information is generally

not difficult to secure, and the Foreign Legations have long been in possession of correct data upon this subject, which by a curious coincidence received conclusive testimony in 1887 after the Opium Convention of Hongkong, and when the additional income to provide for the augmentation of the revenue cruisers and their maintenance had to be petitioned for to the Throne by the Inspector-General. The following was the position of the Customs:—

1887	Tls.	20,541,399.00
1888	"	21,167,892.00
1889	"	21,823,766.00
1890	"	21,996,226.00
1891 (estd.)	"	not less than 1890

The total cost of the Customs administration before 1887 was under tael 1,250,000.00, but the additions to the fleet and extensions of the service to newly opened Treaty ports were assumed to bring it up to about tael 2,000,000, or under ten per cent. (10%) of the revenue collected. The ratio in comparison with the collection of revenue in European countries, bear in mind, is high, but if we come also to take into consideration the exceptional position of the Imperial Maritime Customs, its peculiar scope and effect, we are not prepared to argue that it is excessive. But a very different state of things exists in Hongkong, where forty per cent. of the colony's revenue is squandered on salaries and allowances to its servants. And now as to a comparison as to the respective efficiency of the two Services. Instead of a well-organized, orderly, energetic and economically conducted body, as in the case of the Imperial Maritime Customs, what do we see in Hongkong? Inefficiency, lack of discipline, dissoluteness (except in the action of a pay-grab), and waste rampant, as well as clear evidence that the colony is over-burdened by a superfluity of the official element.

The *Amoy* disaster and the Cargo boatmen's strike referred to in the hasty and ill-conceived minute of Governor Sir Vaux to the Chamber of Commerce the other day, will support the first portion of our assertion, and as regards the latter, we opine that the fact that as a rule half the official staff are on leave and the remainder manage to perform the duties of the whole, without, however, lessening the monetary burden of the colony, is proof enough. Even under this pleasant dual arrangement, we more than doubt if the officials of this colony are as white more hard-worked than their comrades in the Civil or Military services of the country. The Secretariat, Police, Harbour, Magistracy, and Gaol rub along fairly enough with their chiefs away on pleasure bent; and wondrous to relate the Registrar-General's Department and Treasury did the same during the absence of Mr. STEWART LOCKHART, even with Mr. MITCHELL-LINZES at the helm. In fact, this last named Department got along so well during the absence of its titular chief, that recent events have forced upon us the distinct conclusion that it can be safely abolished without detriment to the colony, and the work distributed over other departments with manifold advantages. The functions of the Registrar-General's department are principally confined to registering births, deaths, etc. The Protector of Chinese, which it arrogates to itself, is a fiction which its most recent act renders more ridiculous if it were not that the unfortunate tax-payers have to pay for the costly vagaries of the so-called Protector in his abortive attempts at harassing the Chinese. The Treasury answered well enough tucked on to the Colonial Secretaryship, and humbly we submit that it has neither gained in dignity nor public estimation since, after poor old LINZES' death, it was unyoked by Sir WILLIAM DES Vaux to find a soft seat for a toadying and incapable protégé. Not only was the exposure, in the Post Office defalcations, of the system under which the work of this department was carried out, simply scandalous, but recent circumstances point to the evidence that at all events accountability was not a branch in that expensive curriculum which according to Mr. MITCHELL-LINZES, he underwent to fit him for his post, as well as for an augmentation of salary. Officers of the Civil Service of Great Britain and of her Army and Navy accept their positions and perform their duties, as we maintain, as efficiently as the civil servants of Hongkong, without any such double-barrelled extraneous aids to perquisites as exist in the colony, and contentedly draw their meagre pittance, (compared with what our colonial officials receive), but it remains for this Colony to set an example of pay-grabbing which even Senator McKENZIE across the pond would stand aghast at. It will be quite time for the colony to reward its servants when they prove themselves efficient and trustworthy.

Let there be any cavillers at the appearance of our parallel between the cost of the administrative staff of this Crown colony and that of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, let us say that our contention refers to Crown colonies generally, but Hongkong, in particular, it must be obvious, therefore, that we could not seek for an example in another Crown colony, for they are all in the same swim, and as a squeeze on the pocket perpetrated by one is carefully watched and finds a speedy imitation in another. Moreover, the Imperial Maritime Customs combines, in all its intentions and purposes, identical departments, although of a much more extensive and important character, than does this colony in its Secretariat, Audit, Harbour, Postal, Medical, and Treasury Departments. Its Lighthouse

Department, covering a coast line 1,200 miles in length, and its extensive system of buoys and beacons, etc., etc., besides no less than eight rivers, aggregating a length of 1,200 miles in addition, may safely be set against our Public Works Department. Its Statistical and Meteorological Departments we may fairly place against our Magisterial and Observatory departments. Its Preventive service, together with its fleet of excellent cruisers, will advantageously compare in scope, character, and importance with our Police and Gaol departments, and as regards Education, the Tuan-wen-kuan will hold its own favourably against the Central School and its ramifications. So that the Judicial and the minor department of Afforestation are the only ones out in the cold in this estimate, but when we consider that ten per cent. of its revenue only is used to pay the total cost of the administration of this great and effective Chinese Customs Service, whilst no less than forty per cent. of our revenue is paid away alone in salaries towards the administrative staff of this circumscribed colony, the comparison certainly becomes significant.

HOW IT IS DONE IN HONGKONG.

Two cases were tried at the Police Court on the 28th ult., which open out a wide field of speculation for the commercial community of Hongkong. The Chinese owners of two steam-launches engaged in plying between the China Merchants Co.'s Canton river-steamers *Kiang-kuan*, which anchors in mid-stream, and the *Praya*, were charged with carrying an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their licences. Police Constable HARRIS appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Government—not altogether a new departure in procedure at the Hongkong Magistracy, although a policeman in the rôle of lawyer is admittedly a phenomenon—but the actual prosecutor would appear from inquiries made by a representative of this journal to have been either Mr. HASTINGS, R.N., the Acting Harbour Master, or Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, superintending engineer to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, local agents for the China Navigation Co., which Company owns the *Hakow* and is substantially interested in the *Fathian*, two steamers running in opposition to the *Kiang-kuan* and other Chinese-owned vessels at present trading on the Canton river. Our Acting Harbour Master did not appear at the Police Court, and doubtless exercised a wise discretion in keeping away; Mr. JOHN MITCHELL did appear, in an informal and exceedingly mysterious character, and in our opinion it would have been just as well for himself and for the eminent firm he officially represents if he had likewise been elsewhere. Mr. MITCHELL, after the two cases had hopelessly collapsed, was good enough to vouchsafe the information that, in what he had done in the matter, he had acted as a private individual, and would reserve the right to obtain a rehearing of the cases. Even in the face of this worthy citizen's undoubted veracity and extraordinary public-spiritedness, the general opinion will be that, under all circumstances, the yarn as to his alleged disinterested proceedings as an amateur policeman in the public interest only and for no other reason is a trifle too thin, and in that opinion we are bound to agree. Let us see what Mr. MITCHELL did *pro bono publico*, and perhaps his actions will suggest some patriotic or useful aim he hoped to achieve by transforming himself for the nonce, and for this special occasion only, into quite a new and original character!

It is notorious that Mr. MITCHELL's employers, the eminent and deservedly renowned firm of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, in conjunction with their allies, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., are now engaged in fighting a desperate opposition in the passenger traffic between here and Canton with the Chinese-owned steamers *Paing*, *Kiang-kuan*, and *Tai-on*; how stiff this war to the knife is may be fairly gauged by a report that was current yesterday to the effect that the *Hakow*, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's floating palace, which has lately been carrying Chinese passengers at five cents ahead, was under orders to fill up with "dead-heads" until further notice. What more natural than that Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, superintending engineer to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, and one of their staunchest adherents, should in the midst of these hapless complications desire to know, out of mere curiosity of course, how many passengers the opposition boats were bringing down from the City of Rams? What more natural than his taking up a position every other day at Gies' wharf on the steamer's arrival, and carefully counting the passengers landed in steam-launches from the *Kiang-kuan*? An application for the assistance of the police in getting up this statistical record was only reasonably to be expected from a gentleman occupying Mr. MITCHELL's influential position as the representative of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, and

that this application should be supported by Acting Harbour-Master HASTINGS, as reported, and actually favorably entertained by the Police authorities, follows as a matter of course. And so on Wednesday a Hongkong policeman was apparently specially told off to assist Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's public-spirited superintending engineer in counting the Chinese passengers landed by steam-launches from the *Hakow*'s Chinese antagonist, and at the Magistracy yesterday we found that policeman, with BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's energetic factotum in the background, actually criminally prosecuting two Chinese owners of steam-launches on a ridiculous and utterly unfounded charge of carrying passengers in excess of their licences. And when the Magistrate contemptuously dismissed both charges, which had hopelessly broken down, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, whose legal status in the matter we fail to recognize, had the bare-faced audacity to enter the court-room and demand from his Worship the reasons why the accused had been discharged. Mr. A. G. WISE, who is not always so courteously complacent, gave the information desired, but declined to accede to the application of Mr. WORMON (who appeared for the defendants) that Mr. MITCHELL should pay the costs of the two prosecutions, basing his refusal on the ground that they were "Police prosecutions." We beg leave to remind Mr. WISE and all others whom it may concern, that the notorious, or rather infamous, so-called "Conspiracy Case," tried in the Hongkong Supreme Court last November, was the direct outcome of what was openly admitted on oath by Major-General GORDON, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, to be a Police prosecution and that two innocent men were convicted and sent to gaol presumably to shield the ignorance, incompetency, and flagrant neglect of duty displayed by Government officials in a "Police prosecution." It is also noteworthy that Mr. A. G. WISE, in his capacity of police magistrate, who yesterday refused to make a meddling busybody pay the costs of an impotent and vexatious prosecution which he had only too evidently initiated for reasons that are more than doubtful, on the ground that it was a Police prosecution, did not hesitate last September to commit for trial at the Supreme Court on the serious charge of criminal conspiracy two men against whom there was not a scintilla of direct evidence, and in the face of the oath of the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police that the charge alleged against these men was based on a Police prosecution for which he (Major-General GORDON) undertook the sole and entire responsibility and for which they were in no way responsible. Consistency in his legal decisions is evidently not the *forte* of this otherwise able and energetic magistrate!

But what we want to know at present more particularly is by what extraordinary licence or sleight-of-hand Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, either in his private capacity or as superintending engineer for Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, was enabled to secure police assistance in counting the passengers conveyed from Canton by the steamship *Kiang-kuan*? It seems that he had the good word of Acting Harbour-Master HASTINGS in his application to the Police authorities; how he obtained it, or how much that official *open retort* may amount to, we are not in a position to gauge with any pretence at accuracy, but we do not hesitate to say, and in no uncertain terms, that some duly authorized explanation of this most scandalous outrage ought to be at once forthcoming. If the Hongkong police are to be placed at the disposal of either Mr. JOHN MITCHELL or Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE for purposes of the kind indicated by the two cases above referred to, it will be just as well that the tax-payers of the colony should be made acquainted with the why and wherefore of this startling new departure.

THE STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION AND MR. KESWICK'S BILL.

We promised that odd conglomeration of individuals who have assumed the, to them far-reaching, but to others meaningless title of the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong, that the Hon. J. J. KESWICK's share dealing ordinance should have a fair show, and that we meant to give it a fair show. But, first of all, we should much like to know what is this Stockbrokers' Association. So far as we are able to discover, it assures nothing and conforms to nothing, beyond the assumed right to impose, for the benefit of its members, an onerous tax upon that section of the public which is weak enough and unwary enough to listen to the interested talk of a gang whose sole object is apparently to encourage speculation in order that they at least may live at ease. The main object of Mr. KESWICK's bill seems to be to provide the weak and unthinking with some; if only a small measure of protection against unscrupulous operators in shares; and because of such protection this high and mighty emanation of the other day produces an amusing parody on the fitness of things and talks of interests threatened. Whatever interests the Stockbrokers' Association may have

are of no public importance whatever, and we will proceed to prove it. Before a police notice was called into requisition to clear Queen's Road Central from an army of needy adventurers; before this childishly helpless Stockbrokers' Association assumed an inviolable right to stamp with a semblance of authority an iniquitous scale of charges, the share business of Hongkong was carried out on a fairly respectable and reasonable basis. Its evils are the creations of later years, and they have culminated in a still greater evil which is called, but is not, a Stockbrokers' Association. What does this Stockbrokers' Association provide? Is there a guarantee fund? No. Are its members sworn brokers? No. Do they "job"? It is generally believed they do "job" and on a wholesale principle. What then is the excuse for its existence, other than the imposition of a scale of charges quite without precedent? Let us take our older local companies for examples. Brokerage was based in the first instance upon the subscribed value of the shares, not upon what might actually be paid-up. Thus, Banks and Docks, with \$125 paid up, were assessed 50 cents; Sugars, Steamboats, and Ice, \$100 paid up, were conceded 50 cents, but it was a concession, as brokerage by right should have been 40 cents. Compare these brokerages with those claimed by the Stockbrokers' Association upon later issues of the subscribed value of \$50, \$25, \$10, and even \$5 per shares:—

Hongkong Fire	\$250—brokerage	\$2.50
Union, Canton	250—	.50
Banks, Docks	125—	.50
Yong-tze, China Fire	125—	.50
China Sugar, London	100—	.25
Tramways, Hongkong	100—	.25
Hole's	100—	.25
Strait Insurance	100—	.25
Singapore Insurance	100—	.25
Strait Fire	100—	.25
Trust and Loan	60—	.15
Gas Company's	60—	.15
Rope Co.'s, Bakeries	50—	.15
Green Island Cement	50—	.15
Crickshank's, Borneo	50—	.15
Hotel, West Point	50—	.15
Building, H. G. Brown	50—	.15
& Co., Kowloon Co-	50—	.15
downs, China and	50—	.15
Manilla's, Indo-China	50—	.15
Douglas Steamboats	50—	.15
Kowloon Lands, Steam	50—	.15
Launch Co., Labuk	50—	.15
Austin Arms, Peak	50—	.15
Hotel	50—	.15
Ice Co., Canton	50—	.15
Penick, Gordon's, Brick	50—	.15
and Cement	50—	.15
Marinburg's	50—	.15
Hongkong, Canton and	50—	.15
Macao Steamboats	50—	.15
Shamson Hotels	50—	.15
Balmoral, Dairy Farms	50—	.15
Watson & Co.	50—	.15
Campbell, Moore & Co.	50—	.15
Electric Lights, Pun-	50—	.15
jura	50—	.15
Johns, Rauba	50—	.15
Jelesbu, Selamas	50—	.15
And here are a few curiosities:		
North China	\$1,200—brokerage	2.50
China Traders	83—	.50
Trust & Loan, Founders	6—	.50
Charbonnages	131—	2.50

The anomaly becomes even more marked when we find shares, such as Banks, costing \$350, charged with 50 cents brokerage, whilst others, such as Penick and Selamas, selling for \$2, are handicapped with 10 cents brokerage. The fact is this: The Stockbrokers' Association is a Trades Union or Guild, the only excuse for which is to protect its members against competition, by boycotting all freedom of action, and by such means reducing all to one dead level of mediocrity. And this is the thing that dares to emerge from the obscurity which is its only safeguard, and attack a measure that only aims at limiting the power for evil which a lax system has unfortunately introduced into share transactions. The Stockbrokers' Association, we are informed, comprises 56 members. Rating them at the lowest as earning \$250 a month each, this represents a sum of \$168,000 a year, which has to be paid out of the monthly wages of the working community of Hongkong, or out of dividends declared by the local companies. The paper stock of our local companies does not contribute to it, therefore it must come out of earnings, and if the 56 brokers representing the Stockbrokers' Association were swept into the sea, Hongkong would thereby gain \$168,000 a year. In six years the community would be one million dollars richer by not having to support a hive of unscrupulous drones, who spend the time not occupied in courting the streets in smoking cigars in the Club verandah and consuming cocktails at the Hotel bar. The dividends paid by joint-stock companies, the shares of which are quoted on this market, amount to about \$3,800,000 per annum, of which perhaps one-half may accrue to and circulate in Hongkong, so that the support of the Stockbrokers' Association amounts to nearly 10 per cent. upon the yearly income, and as net one-quarter of the capital stock is floating on the local market, or within the reach of local brokers, we may fairly and safely assume that not more than one-half the dividend on that which is negotiated reaches the hands of speculators, the other half representing a tax they voluntarily impose upon themselves for the upkeep of the Stockbrokers' Association; by whose aid they manipulate and control the market's movements. Self-interest naturally is at the bottom of the Stockbrokers' opposition to Mr. KESWICK's measure, but it has yet

to be shown that their opposition is superior to those which the Bill has framed to protect.

It is our intention to interview Mr. KESWICK on this bill, the main principles of which have been strongly advocated in our columns for many years, and when we thoroughly understand how that gentleman intends to go in placing the share business of this colony on a comprehensible basis, we shall have no hesitation in placing our views, whatever they may be worth, before the Hongkong public.

THE MAXIM GUN CORPS.

If they also serve who only stand and wait, this Colony has been possessed of two strong corps of Volunteers for the last two years. There has long been a moribund body known as Artillery Volunteers, and in May 1889 a movement was set on foot to establish a second body of amateur defenders—it was seen that the budding flower of Hongkong wouldn't go hauling mountain guns about, and as a lot of young fellows were willing to wear smart uniforms if they could get put on lighter labour some other style of soldiering had to be devised. A proposition to form a company of Rifle Volunteers was dropped with a dull plunk, as not being sufficiently aristocratic, and Major-General BRYAN EDWARDS, then Commanding the Troops here, thereupon suggested that a Maxim Gun Battery might be raised. Governor Sir Vaux thought the idea feasible, and convened a semi-public meeting at which about a dozen of a Committee were appointed to put the scheme into effect. About half that Committee have since gone away, or died of old age, but the scheme is still alive, though torpid. At the time there was quite a lot of public enthusiasm in the matter—the Military Contribution hadn't been doubled then, and the Colony was not so generally bankrupt as it is to-day—and several citizens offered to buy guns and present them to the corps that was to be; if they might be permitted. Of course they were not—wasn't it about that time that Governor Sir Vaux discovered an El Dorado in Hongkong, and wrote a Despatch about it? So the Committee simply met, got about 130 names of volunteers, started an idea of having a mounted corps, and sent in a report to the Government. In February last year, two months later—the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council had before them a recommendation from the Governor that \$37,275 be appropriated for the purchase of twelve Maxim Guns. The cost of each gun was set down at \$2,823, with ten per cent. added for packing and other charges. The present Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. DIXON) stated that the offers of presentation guns could not be entertained for a moment.

From that time until Tuesday last, when the matter was re-opened in this journal, not a word further was heard on the matter by the public. The Government official who ought to know best assured, a *Telegraph* representative this morning (28th ult.) that during the past six months quite a lot of letters on the subject had been sent to the Committee, through the Hon. P. RAY, senior unofficial member. He did not, of course, for a moment deny that such communications have been sent, but as Mr. RAY never had anything to do with the Committee, and never passed them on to that body, it seems to us that the correspondence may be considered a failure. On the other hand, of course, the Committee cannot be held altogether blameless; it was their duty to have kept the matter alive, instead of which they have gradually lost sight of their functions—one or two have retired, another went home to school, two or three more left for other Colonies, and so on.

The official gentleman to whom we have referred further stated that the guns were duly ordered through the Crown Agents, and so far as he knew, paid for. General EDWARDS had inspected and passed them; and some of them would be there shortly, but whether "shortly" meant a week or six months he couldn't say. The ammunition was already here—but how much there was he didn't know, too. As regards the Mounted Volunteers there is absolutely nothing known; but they probably won't ever amount to anything. A corps formed by the local Bicycle Club would be a deal more useful, it seems to us. Indeed, we seriously question whether the scheme as a whole will not fall through. The Colony has now had quite a quarter of a century's experience of volunteering; and if the magnificent display made by the Artillery at the Queen's Birthday celebration on Monday is anything to go by there isn't as much practical patriotic zeal here as would prevent an intoxicated Macanese, armed with a brick, in the foot of a stocking, from invading our island, come, and after the outbreak of Jingfong, consequent on the arrival of the quick-firing guns, is over, the corps will be chiefly remarkable for the regularity with which it won't be there on drill-nights, and the uniforms will get moth-eaten, and finally the military authorities will take the whole battery away, and mount it in the fort eastward, and the Duke of Connaught suggested should be done last year, and so on. Last state will be the worst, and that is the end.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Puisne Judge.

May 28th.

THE ARCHITECT'S CHARGES CASE.

This morning the cross suits between the Shamen Hotel Co. and Mr. W. St. J. Hancock were continued.

Mr. Denton, architect, said he was engaged to prepare sketch plans for the proposed hotel on the Ice House lot (Plans produced). He charged \$300 for the journey and a report involving considerable labour. This fee covered everything, and the plans were not an extra item. The plans by themselves would be \$50. For complete plans to scale and specifications he would charge 25 per cent.

Mr. Pitman, a director of the Shamen Hotel Co., said he resided in Canton. He asked Hancock last year when the goods would arrive for which the \$300 had been advanced. Witness understood him to reply that the money had been returned to the Company. Later he said it had not been returned, but he would make certain decorations as a set-off against it. A few weeks later he said these works had been estimated at \$350. Mr. Roddy told him the Company could not afford it, and Mr. Hancock said he would return it. As to plaintiff's charge for rent of offices, which was used for the Marina and this Company, as to sketch plans for the Ice House scheme he had not seen any. Had only seen a "fanciful sketch," without scale or measurements.

Cross-examined.—He had not asked for the return of the \$300 before the end of 1890, because he thought the goods were coming out. The contractor substituted other materials; did not know these were paid for, as extras and obtained here. The Company at one time wanted to raise a mortgage on the property, and asked plaintiff about it, but nothing was done.

By the Court.—As to the loan of \$500 to the Company, this was a private arrangement between the contractor and Mr. Hancock, entirely outside the Company.

Mr. Roddy, solicitor, and director of the Company, said that no arrangement was made about payment for visits. He never saw any finished plans for the Ice House buildings, but preliminary plans were ordered and supplied. This item the Company certainly ought to pay. As to the bill for \$300, there had been very great objection made to the whole bill. It was not true that the directors agreed to the whole bill subject to one alteration. Mr. Hancock distinctly stated at a meeting of Marina directors that he would lend his office rent free. That applied also to the Shamen Hotel Co. As to the \$350, witness denied the statement that he made an arrangement with plaintiff.

Cross-examined.—He had absolutely no knowledge of any arrangement for \$50 per visit to Canton. He had no power to make such arrangement, and did not remember any mention of it. At the meeting of Marina directors in witness's office (referred to) he announced that the Marina and Shamen Hotel offices would have to find a new place as he was leaving. Then Mr. Hancock offered his office rent free. As to the Marina, Mr. Hancock being treasurer had paid himself rent, but the item was disputed.

By the Court.—He had no conversation with Hancock about the rent. He never told him that witness gave offices rent free, nor was told in reply that that was no reason for Hancock to do the same. On leaving witness's rooms the Company's office was transferred to Mr. Fraser-Smith's, and he did not know why they were ultimately to Hancock's office. He was certain Hancock's office would not have been used unless he offered it gratis. Plaintiff should certainly not be paid \$50 for each visit. To all appearance he had been assisting of his own free will on many occasions.

Mr. Skeels, another director, said that he never saw any finished plans for the Ice House scheme, but had seen the preliminary plans produced.

Mr. Hancock, recalled by Mr. Reece, said that he distinctly told Mr. Roddy he could not go to Canton for less than \$50 for each journey. He would not have said that if he had not been supplied as ordered for the Ice House scheme. Mr. Fraser-Smith told him the Board approved of the bill for \$300, reduced from \$650, but never said that it was to be final. This bill was only up to the time the contract was signed. The work began shortly after. Witness had charged strictly according to the scale of the Architects Institute.

His lordship pointed out that it had been proved that the charges were at variance with custom here; and as to exceptions at circumstances or arranged with Mr. Roddy, he had contradicted Mr. Hancock. There should have been a distinct understanding, which he had failed to establish.

Witness proceeded to deny certain statements made by Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Robinson urged that these points had not been touched in cross-examination.

By the Court.—After the Marina meeting at which Mr. Roddy said the Companies would have to find a new office, the Hotel Co. went to Mr. Fraser-Smith's office. Mr. Roddy very greatly complained and tried to find new offices. Witness offered him, but nothing was said about rent.

His lordship thought that as the Company had had offices rent free, and in the absence of a definite statement, they might reasonably expect the same from Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Robinson then addressed the Court, showing that Mr. Hancock had received \$300, which was ample to cover his claim. He then went to Mr. Fraser-Smith's office. Mr. Roddy very greatly complained and tried to find new offices. Witness offered him, but nothing was said about rent.

His lordship said he had not much difficulty in deciding about the accounts, but would look through the evidence on the question of rent, and deliver judgment next week.

(Before Mr. James Russell, Chief Justice.)

IN BANKRUPTCY.

June 1st. The case of the Shamen Hotel Co. v. Hancock was continued. Mr. Hancock was examined by Mr. Roddy, and Mr. Fraser-Smith was examined by Mr. Roddy. The case was adjourned to June 1st.

The debtor gave a very long account of his dealings in shares since 1888. In some months he lost as much as \$30,000, and in other months he gained. Since 1889 he had been insolvent, but had gone on speculating in hopes of getting on his feet again.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the debtor's cheque books contained a large proportion of blank counterfoils. The debtor maintained that the cheques had not been used, but were lost or destroyed. He could not give any account of them except that they must have been destroyed. He asserted that the cheques books produced, containing blank counterfoils, were not the ones which he used, and that he could not therefore have drawn any cheque from those books, if he had wished. Every time he drew a cheque he wrote the name and figures on the counterfoil.

Continuing the debtor admitted that in November 1889 he had lost all his capital, but still made forward contracts for very large amounts involving hundreds of thousands. If the market had gone against him he would have had to borrow. Hence he borrowed \$14,000 from Mr. Ewens on no security. It was the extraordinary rise in Sugars in May, 1889, which upset all his calculations. It was only in September that his most serious losses became known to him. His last transaction was on July 2, 1889, for 450 Sugars at \$305, bought from Toog and Gubbay. He had bought and sold for Poon Pong as a friend, without making any charge for brokerage. Poon Pong lent him \$10,000 on his furniture. He played cards with Charles, for very small sums, \$100 or \$200. Bankrupt then gave a long account of his expenditure, which his Lordship thought was very imperfect.

The examination was then adjourned for a week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Puisne Judge.)

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

An action for \$626.70 was brought by the Hap Tung shop against Thomas Kerr for tea and steel goods and fittings supplied to him. The case first came up on Friday, when Mr. Hastings appeared for the debtor and asked for an adjournment, stating that the debtor, who carried on business as shipwright at Yau-mai, owed money to other persons, and if pressed would have to file a petition in bankruptcy. This morning nobody appeared for the debtor, and judgment was given for plaintiff with costs. Mr. Dennis represented the creditor.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held on the 29th ult., for the purpose of confirming the special resolution passed last week empowering the increase of its capital to \$600,000 by the issue of 10,000 new shares of \$50 each.

The Chairman (Mr. J. D. Humphreys) presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. Wickling, W. D. Sutton, H. Rapp, H. Humphreys, A. Mancell, J. Grant, Chan Afuk (business manager) and T. H. Talbot (secretary).

The Chairman formally proposed the confirmation of the special resolution, which he read.

Mr. Wickling seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wickling asked the Chairman when it was proposed to issue the new shares.

The Chairman said he did not propose to issue them until the fresh capital could be usefully employed. There was sufficient money in hand to supply the immediate requirements of the business. He thought the issue would be probably in the latter part of the year. He scarcely thought it would be advisable to issue them any earlier. They would not get a dividend, but the interest for this year would be allowed on them.

There being no further questions the meeting terminated.

A FLAW IN THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

At the Police Court on the 30th ult. before Mr. A. G. W. Phillips, barrister-at-law, applied for a rehearing of the case in which Chai Kwan was found guilty of offering Manila lottery tickets for sale on the deck of the steamer *Pokien*, and was fined \$25, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, and the tickets, \$300 worth in all, were ordered to be confiscated.

His Worship said he fined the defendant under section 3 of the Ordinance, and ordered the tickets to be confiscated.

Mr. Phillips said if his Worship would look at that section he would find it was only in a gaming house that goods were ordered to be confiscated. The Spanish Government did not sell their tickets, as was done in *Tra-la* lottery tickets sold by Chinese. His Worship had power to fine anybody selling tickets, but the law did not intend that the whole of the tickets found on the seller should be confiscated, but the one he was selling. There was only evidence of one ticket having been sold. There had been 30,000, \$25 in silver, and an umbrella, but the law had come so suddenly into force, he would ask for the return of the tickets, so that the defendant might send them back to Manila. There was no evidence of gambling, and he would ask for the return of the money and the umbrella.

His Worship said there had been no umbrella forfeited. Did Mr. Phillips say the articles had been wrongly confiscated? Did not, neither did Mr. Phillips say the articles had been rightly confiscated. A man might have a ticket in his possession, and yet not buy or sell it.

His Worship said that under section 8 he imposed a fine of \$25, and ordered the tickets to be confiscated under section 13, where it read "any person gambling in the street" and so forth. The defendant was caught selling the tickets on board a ship, which was not a street. There was a flaw in the Ordinance and accordingly he would not order that the tickets be returned, and also the money seized.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS AT THE POLICE COURT.

The master of the *Wing Lee* launch was charged before Mr. A. G. W. Phillips, at the Police Court on the 28th ult., by Police Constable Harris, who presumed to represent the Hongkong Government, with having on board eighteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Wotton appeared for the defence, and Mr. Harris said that on the afternoon of the day in question he was on duty at Gibb's wharf.

Mr. John Mitchell, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, asked to see the *Wing Lee's* licence, and requested witness to count the number of passengers. He did so, counting as passengers children carried on their mothers' backs and also those able to walk. The launch, according to his licence, could carry seventy-five passengers, and altogether he counted ninety-three, which did not include the crew, but included the baggage coolies.

Cross-examined.—The launch had last taken to the wharf. He counted more than twelve coolies as having jumped on board. In counting the passengers he included eight or ten infants in arms; possibly there might have been a dozen. Of children led by their parents he counted seven or eight. He counted each child as one passenger. It was usual not to count children under twelve years of age. If the number of children were deducted from the total, the launch would have had no passengers in excess.

His Worship said he did not think it necessary to go on with the case, and accordingly dismissed it.

The master of the *Wing Lee* launch was then charged with carrying five passengers in excess on the 20th ult. Mr. Wotton again appeared for the defence.

His Worship noticing Mr. Mitchell outside the Court, suggested to Mr. Wotton that he might come in. He supposed this case was similar to the last, and Mr. Mitchell no doubt would like to hear what was going on, whilst they would see if there was any cause of ill-feeling.

Mr. Wotton said Mr. Mitchell had been telling in the dark, and he might as well continue to do so as far as they were concerned.

During this conversation Inspector Matheson went outside the Court and returned with Mr. Mitchell, who took a seat at the solicitors' table.

Mr. Wotton objected to Mr. Mitchell being in Court, and that gentleman withdrew.

The case then proceeded.

P. C. Harris said his attention was drawn to the defendant's launch by Mr. Mitchell. She was licensed to carry twenty-two passengers, and he counted ninety-seven.

His Worship asked if he counted the number in the same way as in the last case?

The witness replied that he did. He did not count the coolies who jumped on board, but there were more than five.

Mr. Wotton said he thought there was no case for the prosecution. It was unnecessary to take the time of the Court up by putting questions to the witness.

His Worship said there was no case, and he would dismiss the summons.

Mr. Mitchell here again entered the Court and asked why the cases had been dismissed.

His Worship said the prosecutions had fallen through.

Mr. Mitchell said he was acting as a private individual in the matter, and would reserve the right to obtain a rehearing.

Mr. Wotton—May I ask your Worship to make an order for Mr. Mitchell to pay the costs of these cases? I think you have the power.

His Worship—No, no, no! It is a Police prosecution.

THE BANK SCARE IN MANILA.

That hysterical screech-owl who apes with becoming humbly the responsibility of "running" the *China Mail* let himself loose last night (28th ult.)—to use an expressive but vulgar saying, he was on the job.

He said that he did not take much to overture the business of this journalistic genius, but we doubt if he ever wrote himself down a greater sinner than on this occasion. Here are the headings of his inane and insane twaddle:—

OUTRAGE BY THE MANILA GOVERNMENT.

\$296,000 OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK (12) EMBARGOED.

After this outburst of patriotic and disinterested "gush," the *Manila Mail* man proceeds to tell his very much varnished tale. He says that telegraphic information had been received of "a most high-handed and illegal action on the part of the Manila Government," to wit, that "a sum \$296,000 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been seized without any notice whatever being given."

China Mail grammar, it will be observed, is conspicuously faulty, but as an old Scotch saying has it—"ye can expect naething finer a pig but a grunt," and we make every allowance for gutter journalism from such a source. Our contemporary goes on to state authoritatively that according to Spanish law it is necessary to give five days' notice, "but in their eagerness to get the money and to damage the English bank, the Manila authorities have set aside all regard for law," and that it is supposed the pretext for this embargo has some relation with (12) the old Jurado business which has given the Bank so much trouble.

Now, before going any further, we think it necessary, in common fairness to the Government of Manila as well as to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to point out that the foregoing statements, under all serious consideration, are a tissue of deliberate misrepresentations, without any substantial justification or foundation in fact, and apparently the mere outcome of specially chartered ignorance and unscrupulous venom. We have carefully inquired into these damaging allegations, and have the best authority for stating that they are absolutely false and unauthorised. The Government has been guilty of no outrage, and the embargo is a high-handed and illegal action. The Manila authorities have not forcibly seized without notice \$296,000 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, "in their eagerness to get control of the money and to damage the English bank," setting aside all regard for law. Nothing has, in fact, been done by the Manila Government that cannot be fully justified. In the long pending suit of *Jurado v. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation* were taken by the plaintiff and duly sanctioned by the Court to place an embargo—something like a writ of foreign attachment—on a sum of money in the Bank's treasury amounting to about \$300,000. Nothing was seized, no arrests were made, and no illegal or high-handed measures carried out; by ordinary legal procedure an attachment was made of this money and the seals of the Court affixed to the lock-fast place containing the same. It is a simple matter of contention in which the count between Señor Jurado and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the action that has evidently been taken by the plaintiff to obtain as much security as possible for his large claim against a foreign bank trading under the laws of Spain, is not without precedent under British jurisprudence. It will be remembered that about two years ago a sum of \$328,000 was embargoed from the Bank and deposited in a local bank, where, we believe, it still remains.

The shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are to be excused if they have entirely lost sight of that and other notorious and expensive incidents in connection with this disgraceful Manila muddle, as the information vouchsafed by the Court of Directors has been meagre in the extreme and grossly unreliable.

However, to return to the special pleading (lying) of the *China Mail* inspired oracle. He says that in all the actions that have arisen out of the Jurado litigation, the Bank has obtained the final victory. Is there a single word of truth in this statement? Has any final victory been obtained by either litigant? If so, why this recent legal attachment of \$300,000?

And why are the \$328,000 embargoed two years ago still detained by order of the Manila Court? Señor Jurado has publicly stated on several occasions that he has obtained all the victories that have been won in these expensive proceedings, and excepting by a most misleading and unsatisfactory letter sent to the newspapers a few months ago by Mr. Thomas Jackson,

who was then acting as manager of the Bank in London, the contention of the plaintiff remains practically uncontradicted and all the evidence is in his favor. An article published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 5th May, 1890, founded on information supplied by Mr. Thomas Jackson, plainly defines the situation on that date; and so far as we can ascertain, nothing of the slightest importance has occurred since then until yesterday, when the plaintiff appears to have once more assumed offensive tactics with conspicuous success.

The *China Mail* writer saves the conduct of the Manila authorities from being incommensurable, and he actually dares to suggest that it has been dictated or influenced by the "wings" of the Manila lottery officials. This is a piece of absolute nonsense. The action of the Manila authorities is comprehensible enough when sensibly viewed. At one time Señor Jurado offered to settle with the Bank for \$200,000, but this offer was declined by Mr. Jackson, who doubtless acted under the instruction of the Court of Directors, and now we understand that the Bank's alleged liability aggregates something like \$300,000. Of this amount \$200,000, or thereabouts, are due to the Court of Directors, and the order of the Supreme Court of Manila, and we do not doubt that unless the final decision of the suit is hurried on, any further amounts in the Bank's coffers will share the same fate, and such action by the judicial authorities will be held legally justified by the Spanish Government in spite of the childish vapourings of the *China Mail* and the nonsensical appeal to the British Foreign Office by the local officials of the Bank.

The *China Mail* is glad to learn that speedy action has been taken to bring the insolent Spaniards to their senses. This "speedy action" amounts to a telegram forwarded to the Secretary by the Directors of the Bank, after it had been submitted to the approval of the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong. Our well-informed correspondent also hears that "a message has been sent to stop the flag ship *Imperieuse* at Amoy."

We shall watch with some curiosity the result of the action taken by the Court of Directors to assert their rights in Manila, but must confess that our anticipations, so far as the course that has been adopted is concerned, are the reverse of sanguine.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a private trading concern carrying on business in Manila for its own profit and on its own risk; it has become mixed up through its own fault in an extraordinarily involved series of legal suits which has proved very expensive and troublesome, and now when it finds itself in the meshes of Spanish legal procedure, the British Foreign Office is modestly requested to forcibly interfere with a squadron of war-vessels in order to assert the alleged claims of this private corporation of traders to special exemption from the operation of Spanish law. The Bank, which is understood to be duly registered in Madrid, has no civil remedy against any illegal and unjustifiable action to which it may be subjected in the conduct of its business, and possibly under special circumstances the Foreign Office might be induced to take up an important claim and make it a matter of diplomatic contention with the Spanish Government; but to talk of sending the *Imperieuse* to Manila and manufacturing a *casus belli* out of the fact that an English bank has, under legal process, been put to considerable inconvenience by the Manila authorities, is too ridiculous for serious consideration. Had any personal outrage been committed on British subjects the question would have assumed quite another aspect, but to threaten a friendly nation with a hostile visit from British men-of-war to settle a very unsavoury private dispute between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Señor Jurado is a policy that is scarcely calculated to find favor even with a Jingo Government.

A RUSSIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.

The Russian transport *Kostroma* arrived at Singapore on the 21st ult., having on board, in addition to some two hundred soldiers and cabin passengers, 887 peasants bound to Vladivostok for service in the colonization of Siberia.

The *Kostroma* proceeded to the Borneo wharf to take in coals. She is a fine-looking steamer of 2,780 tons register, and is unarmed.

The *Strait Times* of the 22nd says:—This morning the emigrants were allowed on shore for an hour or two, together with a large part of the crew. The officers are generally fine-looking men in uniforms that tend to show off their proportions to advantage. The crew, in their loosely fitting garments and top boots, look sturdy and powerfully built fellows. The emigrants are as quaint-looking specimens of humanity as can well be conceived, and were a source of wonder and amusement to the Asiatics. The men did not appear to be unusually curious, and remained for the most part in the vicinity of the wharves. The men and women seem to be fairly equal proportions, while there are a large number of children. These poor people are uncouth in face, feature, and clothing. They are in their national costume, and it is hard to believe in the majority of cases that they have changed their apparel since leaving Odessa. One of the first things that strike the observer is the apparent absolute lack of cleanliness among them. Their faces are literally smeared with dirt, and they got a few dirty clothes from somewhere, and with their skirts tucked up in the fashion adopted by a native when he wants to wash thigh-deep, were busily washing them in the salt water. These Russian peasant women are not prudish; they let the front of their blouses fly open without restraint, and their exposure of their lower limbs is reckless and general; and coming back by way of the Keppel Road we saw several of them bathing in the lagoon, while some of the men, in a state of nudity, swam in the water.

For a while ago a white dog was received more or less indelicately; those who visited the *Kostroma* this morning will place faith in his assertions, so far at least as the peasant classes are concerned.

One could not, but be struck too with the vacant and utterly expressionless faces of many of these future colonists. Centuries of degradation and ignorance have done their work and there is less intelligence displayed in the face of that trained chimpanzee; and it was painful to notice that this dejected appearance, which reminded us forcibly of the expression of a jaded animal, was apparent in a large measure in the smallest of the children. At about 10.45 a petty officer came ashore and shouted out some show of spirit, they huddled back to the ship like a flock of hard-driven sheep.

Our reporter went on board and, with temerity perhaps worthy of a better cause, visited the emigrants' living and sleeping quarters. Language is leadered to describe this part of his experience. The ports were open and the atmosphere was oppressively foul and disgusting. If the imaginative reader can conceive the odor arising from the receding room of a Chinese laundry, one part of which is used as a repository for partly cured *blackang*, he will have some faint idea of it. That festive insect which Mark Twain facetiously describes as the "beetle" was there; and, with some of his large and more atrocious brethren, peopled

into the most secret interstices of the clothing of the unwary visitor.

This account is not exaggerated, the writer has no wish to be "realistic," compared with these Russian emigrants a ricksha coolie looks refreshingly clean; our emigrant ships have been bad enough, as any one who has visited one of them at Plymouth can testify, but the difference between a wild Hibernian, with all his pleasing attributes, bound to Queensland, and a Russian peasant on his way to develop Siberia is wide indeed.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

Commenting on the disturbances in the northern river ports, the *N. C. Daily News* of the 20th ult. says:—

The very full accounts with which our correspondents have furnished us leave nothing untold of what occurred at the recent riot at Wuhu, and they confirm our hypothesis that the Secret Societies are at the bottom of these outbreaks. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the attack on the Roman Catholic property was a mere local outbreak, motivated by suspicion of the objects of the Fathers in collecting young children for their orphanage. It was, we are assured, an incident in a very much more serious and widespread scheme; and the popular suspicion, as well as the readiness to plunder and pillage of the rowdies of whom Wuhu is a centre, were only tools used by the leaders of the Secret Societies, of which the famous *Kolao Hui* is the most important. It will, of course, have been noticed that the Wuhu outbreak was not an isolated affair. It was preceded by an outbreak at Yangchow, which was stopped by the efforts of the officials, and has been followed by threatened outbreaks at Nanking, which was stopped in time by similar means, the local authorities being stimulated to activity by the Viceroy at Nanking. In fact, the whole Yangtze valley, from the junction of the Han with the Yangtze down to Chinkiang, is, we are assured, seething with excitement.

It is stated some time ago that the death of the Viceroy Tcheng was to be the signal for a succession of outbreaks at the river ports. The plotters were willing, in consideration of the popularity with all ranks and classes of Chinese, the magic of his name, and his services to the country, to be quiet during his lifetime; and he was there at Nanking, the very centre of the disaffection which exists all over North-China, and especially in the Yangtze valley. The Chinese army and the troops at Nanking especially, are, we are told, full of sedition, and the secret societies number many officials and some important officials on their rolls, some being in high and responsible positions. It has been noticed, of course, that the mob at Wuhu were led by well-dressed men, provided with flags, who took no part in the actual destruction of property, but confined themselves to directing the attack. These are not the men, who believe that the French Fathers make medicine of children's eyes, or that Chinese Catholic nuns can make children deaf and dumb by patting their heads, though it suits them very well to make use of these notions to excite the "ignorant persons" of whom the Viceroy talks in his telegram to the German Acting Consul-General here. The mob are the tools of these men; they are led by rowdies and thieves and discharged soldiers whom the secret society men have always at hand; but two-thirds or more of the rabble are merely sight-seers, brought to the scene by curiosity, and naturally ready to annex whatever they can when they see the plundering beginning.

It is a noticeable thing that in these riots no foreign life has been seriously in danger so far, because these outbreaks are not ultimately directed against foreigners. Their object is the embroilment of the government with foreigners as a step towards the overthrow of the government and the dynasty. Men who know Hankow and the temper of the people of the three cities, Hankow, Yangchow, and Wuchang, were gravely apprehensive that there would be a serious riot when the Czarévitch was there; but Chang Chih-tung is an able and determined man, and he was on his mettle; and although he is not personally fond of foreigners, and a very low class of scoundrels are his determined that there should be no trouble. After a riot is not the leaders that are punished, for they have often high connections that make it more discreet for the officials to leave them alone; it is some of the unfortunate common people who took part in the affair without even knowing what their leaders were driving at.

We dwell on this not, perhaps, because it needs this explanation, but because it shows the importance of it that the river ports should not be embroiled as they have been of late. While there have been so far no foreign life sacrificed in these outbreaks, that may come, if the Secret Societies do not obtain their aim by destroying property. If, as we believe, these outbreaks are directed more against the government than against foreigners, it is a kindness to the government to keep foreign men-of-war on the Yangtze, and thus prevent these riots.

The present government of China is not all we should wish to see, but we do not believe that we have anything to gain by another rebellion, and if the secret societies effected their aim of anarchy and civil war, if we send our gunboats up the river for the preservation of order, we are assisting the government and its officials; if we withdraw them, for fear of wounding somebody's susceptibilities, we are encouraging the government's worst enemies.

Our readers have no right to leave the defence of the lives and property of foreigners to soldiers who are only too ready to turn their pockets inside out, and join the mob in looting. It is not to be had. H. B. Liu Kun-yi, the present Viceroy at Nanking, was sent there on T'eng Kuo-chuan's death, after nine years' retirement, because the government thought it dangerous to send any but a Hunan man to look after the Hunan braves who compose the Nanking garrison; and this shows the value of the spirit of some of the best troops. The proclamation runs that the outbreak at Wuhu is stopped for the present, the T'atol has done nothing to overawe its leaders; and we seriously counsel Admiral Richards in the interest alike of the foreigners at the river ports and the Chinese government, to reinforce the very small British squadron in these waters.

The latest news from Nanking is that the Methodist Girls' School was attacked yesterday (25th) by the Chinese rabble, led by the *Kolao Hui* men, and pillaged of its contents and they fired. Several of the other mission buildings in the neighbourhood were attacked by the rioters, and would have been demolished had not a body of Chinese soldiers been at length despatched by the Viceroy to the scene of the disturbance, only after several appeals for protection had been addressed to him by the missionaries. Eventually the mob was dispersed by the soldiers, and at 11 o'clock this morning a telegram was received here stating that all was quiet. At the time of the outbreak there was no foreign man-of-war nearer than Chinkiang.

It would seem that on Sunday the missionaries were notified semi-officially that their premises would be burnt down yesterday, and that it would be advisable to send the women and children away. Accordingly some twenty ladies

and children, including all the ladies and children connected with the various English and American missions, took passage by the *Kiangsu* yesterday, but that was before the riot actually broke out, we believe. They arrived here to-day. Application was made by the various missionary bodies to the local officials for protection, but no steps were taken to prevent the outbreak. The movement at Nanking, unlike its predecessor at Wuhu, does not appear to have been directed against any one body of missionaries in particular, but the French fathers took the precaution of sending the boys at their school away to their respective homes. It is believed that the Secret Society men have so "terrified" the Viceroy that he was afraid to move till forced, and this only would account for his inactivity in the matter.—*Mercury*.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent, writing on the 25th ult. says:—I have been very sceptical as to any real trouble here at Nanking until yesterday afternoon, when we received warning from two separate sources, both official, that the danger is real and imminent, that the threatened riot will take place on Wednesday next as arranged. We were advised too in a semi-official way that the soldiers are unreliable, the T'atol of the Foreign Office out of the city, and that there may be doubts as to the ability of the officials to protect us, and that as a measure of safety our wives and children should be sent away. Such a step may unfortunately encourage the rioters, but as our Consuls have so far been unable to furnish us a gunboat, and there are not hulkers here to do so, as at the open ports, it seems unwise to neglect this warning and advice. Consequently the ladies and children are planning to leave the city to-day. The male part of the community, with one or two unavoidable exceptions, remain here. We look daily for the *Palos*.

When the residents at Nanking found it necessary to leave that city on Monday (25th) at noon, the rioters did not attempt to molest them, but allowed them to go away quietly. Nobody even called them "foreigners" during their long journey to the river. There was a disturbance at the M. E. Mission, but the foreigners were not personally molested. Of what happened afterwards, later in the afternoon, we have not yet had full particulars. The French priests, fearing that their telegram to Shanghai would not reach their destination, sent one of their number on to Chinkiang.

A telegram was received from Nanking by the *Mercury*, on Tuesday evening last:—

All quiet. Several important arrests have been made. The Viceroy has been most prompt in using vigorous measures. It is rumored that more trouble may be expected.

The Shanghai Magistrate, says the *Mercury* of the same day, has issued another proclamation threatening the natives with severe penalties in case they are guilty of any acts of hostility towards foreigners, particularly towards missionaries of all denominations. This is in consequence of a further batch of threatening placards directed against missionaries and of a revolting nature having been posted both here and at Sincow. From the outlying missionary stations many of the ladies have come into the Settlement to-day, as this is the date mentioned in all the placards as fixed for the disturbance. But the four foreign men-of-war in port, and the Volunteers on the warpath, and last but not least, the prospect of a downpour of rain to-night, we think the programme will have to be unavoidably postponed for the present.

Volunteers were reminded by the *N. C. Daily News* of Wednesday last that the importance of a large turn-out at the General Parade that evening.

Some of the missionary ladies living in the suburbs of Shanghai were advised to stay

SIR JOHN WALSHAM AS THE
"ROI FAINEANT."

The following correspondence has been forwarded for publication:

Amoy, 13th February, 1891.

SIR,—We beg to bring to your notice a case which we think may prove of some interest to those connected with the large shipping trade of the Port, and should you agree with us as to the importance of the case as a precedent we would ask the assistance of your Chamber in bringing the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State, or having a question asked in Parliament about such a step being necessary in order to elicit a reply.

The steamship *Emeralda* arrived in the outer Harbour of this Port after nightfall on the 10th May 1887. She was at once boarded by a party of Customs searchers who with the assistance of the master of the vessel discovered 97 balls of opium concealed in the forepeak, with the evident intention of being smuggled. The Commissioner of Customs held that under Article 48 of the Treaty between Great Britain and China the Customs authorities had power to prohibit the vessel from further sailing.

We protest against this interpretation of the meaning of the clause and contend that the term "concerned in smuggling" is not applicable to such cases as the one referred to, for it would be unjust to hold a vessel so heavily liable for the irresponsible act of some individual passenger or member of the Chinese crew, especially when there is no question as to the officers of the steamer being implicated, and for an act injurious to the ship's interests, inasmuch as the vessel of her freight. The Commissioner of Customs decided that in place of enforcing the full penalty he would inflict a fine on the vessel and that the case should be referred to the High Authorities at Peking for decision as a precedent. We paid the fine under protest in order to avoid any detention of the ship, and the following is an extract from the Commissioner of Customs' letter, dated 13th May 1887, addressed to us acknowledging receipt of the money and stating the terms on which the sum was paid:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing me under protest a cheque for \$150, equivalent to say, *Hk. 710*, too in respect of the case arising out of the seizure of opium on board the steamship *Emeralda* on the night of the 10th inst."

"The Customs Authorities, having decided to hold the ship liable under the 48th Article of the Treaty for being concerned in smuggling, have agreed in lieu of enforcing the full penalty provided—prohibition from trading further—on the vessel and that the case should be referred to the High Authorities at Peking, to whom the case will be referred, shall decide that the 48th Article of the Treaty is, or is not, applicable to the present case."

We placed our case before Sir John Walsham, Bart., H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, on 16th May 1887, and although nearly four years have elapsed, we are unable to obtain even an acknowledgment of our petition. On the 17th February 1891, the Commissioner of Customs appropriated the money lodged with him to his Amoy Customs fine and confiscations account, and in spite of our repeated applications through H.B.M.'s Consul at this port, for some information as to whether any decision has been arrived at by the High Authorities at Peking, we cannot extract any reply from H.B.M.'s Minister, and we submit that as the question of the vessel's liability was referred to him for decision he was acting judicially, and consequently it is most unreasonable that he should neglect even to inform us of his decision.

The action of the H.B.M.'s Minister has practically confirmed the view held by the Customs Authorities and we now submit for the opinion of your Chamber, the question, whether the course pursued of H.B.M.'s Minister in this instance has not established a precedent, of increasing unfairly the responsibilities of Ship Owners and whether some reply should not be demanded to us how far the 48th article is applicable to such cases as the one we have now placed before you.

We are, &c.,

(Sd.) TAIT & Co.

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Amoy.

AMOI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Amoy, 28th February, 1891.

MY LORD,—At a special meeting of the Amoy Chamber of Commerce held on 24th inst. it was unanimously resolved to send to your Lordship the enclosed correspondence in reference to a fine imposed on the British steamer *Emeralda* by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China.

After careful discussion this step has been taken on the following grounds, viz:—Firstly, because this Chamber considers the rendering of claims of the Treaty of Tientsin adopted by the Chinese Customs in this matter is both against its letter and spirit, and that this case if allowed to pass unchallenged forms a precedent that menaces the entire British shipping trade in China. Secondly—This Chamber is anxious to bring to your Lordship's notice the fact that repeated appeals to H.B.M.'s Minister in China in a matter of vital importance to British shipping interest fail to elicit any response whatever from him, and that very unsatisfactory state of affairs, in his opinion, calls for the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The Chamber craves your Lordship's careful attention to this matter as it considers any new or strained reading of existing Treaties a danger to Foreign Trade in the East and it moreover considers that the correspondence annexed shows that a very high-handed act of injustice has been perpetrated by the Maritime Customs of China on a British firm, of established reputation without the slightest heed being paid by the British Minister to their appeals on the subject and that they are therefore entitled to such redress as your Lordship can afford them.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) FRANCIS CASS,

Deputy Chairman,

To the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs, &c., &c., London.

AMOI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Amoy, 21st March, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to hand you a copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber by Messrs. Tait & Co. on the subject of a fine of *Hk. 710* imposed by the Customs here on the s.s. *Emeralda* in May 1887, and against which they have appealed to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Peking without avail or having the case taken any notice of whatever.

In the general interest of all connected with the shipping trade in China, this Chamber resolved to take the matter up by placing the whole correspondence before the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was done on 28th ultimo, and I enclose you a copy of the letter.

Considering the important bearing the matter has on shipping interests throughout China, and how those interests are threatened by the apathetic indifference displayed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in dealing with it, this Chamber feels justified in begging your co-operation and trusts that you will likewise

address the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in support of our action.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) FRANCIS CASS,

Deputy Chairman,

The Chairman, General Chamber of Commerce,

Hongkong.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Hongkong, 13th April.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed communication of the 13th March, having reference to the action of the Chinese Customs in imposing a fine on the steamship *Emeralda* for an alleged breach of Customs regulations, and to the position assumed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking towards British interests in China, over which he is supposed to watch.

The above letter was laid before the Committee of this Chamber at their last meeting and, accepting your views of the position both as regards the construction to be put on the 48th Clause of the Treaty, and the strange display of apathy on the part of the British Minister—they have decided to follow your suggestion and address the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,

Francis Cass, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Amoy

General Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—The Amoy General Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to your Lordship a copy of their despatch to your Lordship of the 24th February, having reference to the reading of clause 48 of the Treaty of Tientsin between Her Britannic Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of China as applied in the case of the steamship *Emeralda*, and also commenting on the treatment of the attempts at redress by the agents of the steamer received at the hands of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking.

In support of the opinions expressed by the Amoy Chamber of Commerce the Committee of this Chamber beg most respectfully to bring to the notice of your Lordship that they entirely agree with the views set forth in the Amoy correspondence, and as both matters referred to directly affect commercial interests in China, trust your Lordship will be pleased to give our joint opinions favourable consideration.

If the interpretation which the Imperial China Customs seek to place upon clause 48 of the Treaty is admitted, it throws, in the opinion of this Chamber, much heavier responsibilities upon the captains and owners of vessels on board which cases of smuggling have occurred (often by persons entirely unconnected with the vessel) than was contemplated when the Treaty was framed. According to their reading the vessel is liable to heavy fines and to the still more serious penalty of being interdicted from trading for a breach of Customs laws with which neither the Captain nor the crew may have in any way been connected, and which the utmost vigilance on their part might have failed to disclose. So ingeniously expert are the Chinese in the evasion of duties that they even constantly baffle the professional searchers attached to the Customs, particularly with a commodity so easily handled as opium. In the particular case of smuggling which has given rise to this correspondence it should be specially noted the seizure was made through the assistance of the master of the steamer.

The position of indifference assumed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Peking towards those over whose interests he is supposed to watch, is a point which this Chamber considers ought not to be passed over in silence. The apparent want of any interest in the complaints of British subjects displayed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in this case seems inexplicable, and if persisted in may lead to most serious consequences to British interests in China. In conclusion, this Chamber ventures to express a hope that your Lordship will not allow this matter, which closely affects not only those engaged in trade but all other British residents in China, to pass unnoticed.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. MACINTOSH,

Chairman.

To the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Hongkong, 24th April, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to wait upon you with the accompanying letter, in triplicate, addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having reference to an alleged case of smuggling on board the steamer *Emeralda*, and to request that his Excellency the Governor will be good enough to forward the same by the outgoing mail.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,

Hon. W. M. Deane, M.A., C.M.G., Acting

Colonial Secretary.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION-

SHIP.

The final struggle for the honours of our local Lawn Tennis Championship, between Mr. W. H. Wallace and Mr. G. S. Coxon, took place at the Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon last in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. Notwithstanding a report that he was a bit "off colour," Wallace was generally fancied, and after a shade of odds against the redoubtable sporting Benedict failed to find takers. The ground was in fair order, albeit a little slippery in places from the previous night's rain, but with no advantage one way or the other, and as the afternoon was cloudy, with nothing troublesome from old Sol, the competitors entered the arena on strictly equal terms.

"May the better man win," was the wish expressed on all sides as the gladiators prepared for the fray, and that the better man did win—for Coxon played a fast and rattling game throughout—there cannot be the slightest doubt.

Play commenced at 4.15, a few drops of rain falling as Coxon won the toss and elected to start at the City Hall end.

Wallace started the service and quickly won the first three games, both players playing chiefly from the back of the court. Coxon won the fourth game and then Wallace won the next three in succession, making the score 6 to 1 for the first set.

On changing ends Wallace again went away with the lead, winning three games of the set, but Coxon suddenly pulled himself together and playing up in grand style won the next five games, Wallace appearing to tire or else to underestimate his opponent's play. With the score at 5 to 3 in Coxon's favor, Wallace made a great effort, playing in his very best form and winning the next four games, thus making the score two sets to love.

Very little volleys were done by either player, the softness of the ground preventing a near approach to the net and forcing the players to play from the back of the court. In the third set the favor lay "went all to pieces," and Coxon played very steadily and having the best of luck, won the set amidst much applause by 6 to love. On again changing ends Wallace came out in his true form, and playing splendidly won the set by six games to one, and the Championship by three sets to one.

Owing to the comparative softness of the ground very little volleys were done by either player; they very rarely approached the net,

and kept well to the back of the court. Wallace played in his usual correct and effective style, and throughout showed superior strength to his opponent; but there can be no doubt that G. S. Coxon is a very dangerous player, and with more practice would probably hold his own against all comers.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

On the afternoon of the 1st instant a fairly numerous section of Hongkong residents went skywards as far as Mount Austin, for the purpose of seeing for themselves what manner of thing had resulted from the scheme that has been hatching for over two years—the scheme to supply the colony with a sanatorium and family hotel, whither quiet and respectable members of the community could flee for rest from the toils and dissipation of the city, safety from its perils to health, and immunity from its mountainous tariffs. The inaugural dinner was quiet and thoroughly satisfactory, for it was the motto of Mr. Robert Isherwood, the manager, to so cater as to give a new bewitching charm to the best of vials of the senses, and in the best style.

Most of the party were subsequently conducted by the courteous manager over the establishment. It was well worth the trouble to inspect the various departments and note the admirable arrangements. The object that the architects, furnishers, and decorators have kept constantly before them has been to ensure comfort, and there can be no doubt as to their success. The foundations are solid, the construction is in iron, the interior is as airy and fresh as cool the interior at all times, the view is magnificent, and the Tramway terminus quite conveniently near. The entrance is bold and imposing, and the hall spacious. To the right is a commodious bar and smoke-room, beyond which is the billiard-room, containing two fine tables. To the left of the hall are the dining salons. The first is a charming parlor designed for private parties of not more than fifty; it is elegantly furnished in oak, artistically adorned, and the service is of the highest order. The public dining-room is probably the largest, and certainly the finest, in the Far East. The style of decoration is simple and yet imposing—there is an air of luxury and refinement about it which is usually only seen in large mansions or a leading London club. There need be no complaints as to the service—"boys" innumerable are in attendance, and, rare merit, they are civil.

It is a golden rule in the East never to go into the kitchen, for the altar of the native cook is usually a hot and smoky one, and the reverse of it is a positive pleasure to wander through the *pantries*, to see the spotlessly-clean pantries, the great ranges, with all their modern appliances for steaming, grilling, etc., etc., the hermetically sealed floors and walls which defy the fiercest *blatius orientalis*, and so on. The solitude for the comfort of guests is shown wherever one looks. At what must have been considerable expense verandahs have been erected outside the house to enable the guests to serve to them their duties without intruding in the rooms and corridors; a hot water is laid on everywhere, the bedrooms and sitting-rooms are spacious and furnished with regard to both comfort and appearance; the lighting is installed on a liberal scale; and a bill has been obliterated that tennis courts and a promenade might be provided. A considerable number of residents are already staying there, and when the comparatively low terms are more generally known the demand for the remaining accommodation will doubtless be fierce and frenzied. We wish Mr. Isherwood and his staff every success. Messrs. Danby, Leigh, and Orange were the architects, Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. had charge of the furnishing, and Mr. W. S. Martin invested the whole with artistic merit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

A RAPID RATEPAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The community of Hongkong is filled with admiration of the able and energetic manner in which the Council has set to work under the Acting Governor, and has introduced ordinances which deserve to rank side by side with *Magna Charta* in the record of the world's great laws. Now they have done quite enough to make the century remarkable, and more of this would use them up. They might climb down and do something useful—say an Ordinance to prevent ricksha coolies shouting "Sha" more than thirty times at one man on one occasion; or a law similar to the Estate Managers Ordinance of the District of Columbia, which gives discretionary powers over servants earning less than \$10 a month, so that the China boy is not boss of the house; or again, our Council might stoop to consider whether a scale of sumpans fares posted on Pedler's Wharf would not be of use to strangers; and whether it is any use spending money to maintain a signal station among the clouds, where for nine hours per day the sun is entirely obscured by thick banks of fog. But all this the Council cannot refuse. It is too busy passing ordinances to keep the ordinance book the same power as it they had come into force on some day they didn't; and making it penal to run away with the fairs, or make faces at them; and preventing abuses connected with the erection of public latrines (though nothing is said as to their non-erection); and such great and burning questions are occupying the Council's time. Would you have them do some work?

Yours, etc.,

GOGGLES.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1891.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANK IN MANILA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the accounts in the press of the last day or two respecting the seizure by the Manila Government of nearly a quarter of a million dollars belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I am not in a position to comment authoritatively on the matter, and I do not pretend to understand the mysterious litigation which this embargo is supposed to be founded upon, but I do know something of the Manila Government, and I rather fancy that they have over-reached themselves at last. In your last night's issue you seem to regard their action as justified by law. I have discussed the Bank's position with one or two of the leading lawyers in the Philip lines, and even they don't pretend to know to what autocratic extent the powers of the Government there, under the alleged "laws" in force, cannot go. To my mind the Bank deserves the strongest possible support of the British Government—the fact that they have grossly mismanaged things in the past is no argument against their being protected now, when they have a *law stand* in Manila, and if this rumor about the *Impressario* being sent down there is correct, it may perhaps relieve the British Government to know, the step will have my fullest approval.

The fact is the Manila authorities have been carrying on their high-handed proceedings quite long enough. They have in the past arrested, and actually imprisoned, the manager of the branch of the Bank there, they have removed hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Bank of

Manila, they refused the commonest justice to the Bank's legal representatives, allowing a half-caste magistrate of the lowest grade to deal with the case as he listed, and altogether a strong desire to drive the Directors here into closing their branch establishment.

If the *Impressario* went round and saved the Spaniards the long-contemplated trouble of pulling down the ancient forts on the Pasig, by blowing them into the moat, it would only be a well-merited retribution. That sounds like tall talk, I know, but I will try to justify it. In 1762, Pitt's Government declared war against Spain, France, and Naples, which nations had entered into an alliance against British arms. The West Indies were first captured, and then a fleet of sixteen frigates sent to Manila, which they very quickly occupied. Negotiations for peace were prolonged through the duplicity of the priests, and a bombardment became necessary, after which an armistice was arranged by the Government at home, and the British withdrew on condition that four million dollars were paid as indemnity. That trifling amount still remains unpaid!

Now I ask you, Sir, if it is unreasonable to think of again resorting to arms, considering that our title to the country is still good, and considering that our legitimate interests there are in perpetual danger? Why, not only can you not go to Manila without a passport and a lot of utterly vexatious restrictions unknown to any other civilized country, but you actually can't leave it without one—and if you exhibit any anxiety to get away you have to bribe right and left to get it, even then. If a British subject is in trouble, then, he is apparently liable to any moment to have his property arbitrarily seized under the most shallow pretences, because the Philippines have a code of laws of their own which, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding.

So far as I can gather, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have tried all ways of conciliation—they have suffered official robbery uncomplainingly, conformed to most despotic regulations framed only to bleed them, and I think they have a right now to appeal to the protection of the flag.

Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1891.

(We have our own opinion as to this *aux armes* style of treating what is, after all, only a commercial dispute; what that opinion is we state in another column.—Editor, *H.K. Telegraph*.)

THE OVERCROWDING OF STEAM LAUNCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—It was with something like wonder and astonishment that I read your leader in last night's *Telegraph*. Had your premises been correct, you would have been quite justified in coming to the conclusion you did, but from your own personal knowledge of me I am disappointed to find you impute such motives as you have done in this case. I might have given the retort courteous to much you have said, but will content myself with simply stating the facts as they occurred.

I would first, however, most emphatically deny that either of the companies with which I am connected had anything to do with my action in this matter. I had no instruction from them, and have the best grounds for believing that had I acted from the base and unworthy motives assigned to me, I should have been severely reprimanded. The facts are as follows, and would have come out in evidence, but for the fact that for some inscrutable reason I was not allowed to enter the witness box:

I was coming from Yau-ma-tei in my own launch, intending to land at Gibb's Wharf, when I saw two launches perfectly black with human beings and, as I thought, packed with each other. They were going so badly that, with my recollection of seeing the *Wah-ye* turn over, I thought a similar accident might again occur. I called the attention of a *li-hong*, in charge of a water police boat, to the dangerous condition of both launches, but he simply looked over his shoulder, and pulled away in the opposite direction. I landed at Gibb's Wharf, and asked the European constable whether he counted the passengers by the ferry launches. He said, "No," I asked him then if he had no instructions to do so? His answer was again, "No." He counted the number of launches, but not the number of passengers, and I said I had no authority to give any. He then asked me to assist him, which I did. The European constable, the *li-hong*, and myself, agreed as to the number on each launch. I then suggested he should see their licenses and so ascertain whether or not they were actually carrying an excess of passengers, with the result that we found one had seven, and the other eighteen in excess. In addition, each of them had an amount of luggage that would have weighed at least three times the number of passengers they were licensed for. It was only at sight of this luggage that I came to see that had come from the *Kiangwan*. It is not true that any one, either coolies or watchmen, boarded either launch before we counted the passengers, or that children, either on back or led by hand, were counted, and if any one will go to the trouble to investigate for himself he will find that the coolies seeking employment go off by the empty launch returning and landing, with the passengers. There was not a soul on the wharf but the European constable, the *li-hong*, and myself, which the launches referred to came alongside. I went at once and reported to Captain Hastings that there had been a breach of harbour regulations, which he promised to attend to. I think the *Telegraph's* remarks with regard to him are not only uncalled for and incorrect, but in the very worst taste. Captain Hastings is acknowledged by every one to be one of the most straightforward and at the same time obliging officials we have in the Service. It is not true that he has been heard of in the court-yard, or in which these cases were supposed to be tried. If I mistake not, he was on the Bench while the first case was on.

The questions as to why the captains of the launches were not charged till a week after the alleged offence, and why the Inspector of the district or the Crown Prosecutor did not take charge of the case, instead of leaving it to an almost illiterate policeman, who, if I may judge from the showing of Mr. Wotton, which could be heard even in the court-yard, was frightened out of his senses, and why the *li-hong* and myself were not called, have yet to be answered. If we had been called, and our evidence had been taken, it would have strengthened the Magistrate's hands in arriving at a decision, which decision, under the circumstances, I cannot but regard as a gross miscarriage of justice. There are matters connected with these cases which it is not necessary to refer to here, but which may become a subject of official enquiry.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

THE BANK TROUBLES IN MANILA.

The *Zafra* arrived from Manila yesterday morning, but brought no exchanges later than the 24th May, so that we are unable to say what is the Spanish version of the trouble with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's branch there. No official information is obtainable on this subject, but from what we can gather from last

week obtained legal authority to impose \$300,000 as security for the damages he is claiming for the illegal imprisonment. Armed with this he went to the Bank—which is situated in a narrow lane near the river-side—accompanied by a number of soldiers, and several bullock-carts. As they entered the Bank Mr. Townsend, the manager, slipped out at the back and fetched his lawyer around. When they came they found the soldiers behind the counter, busily counting all the dollars in the place—some \$300,000 altogether. The Bank's lawyer entered a protest against the illegal procedure, and at the soldiers were getting tired of counting anyhow they compromised matters by declaring an embargo on the whole amount, whatever it might be. In pursuance of that they wanted to shut the premises up, but the manager went away with the keys of the outer doors, and left the premises to their fate. Until the *Zafra* left, therefore, the Spanish authorities were in the predicament of having an open house, littered with a quarter of a million dollars, to protect. For fear of personal risks the keys were passed around amongst the English residents in turn, each man taking them for a while and passing them on in the style of "hunt the slipper." In the meantime the Bank's business, of course, is entirely suspended, pending legal action.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MANILA.

(The Rime of the Moderns Mariners).

Shall I tell you all that happened when we went to war with Spain. When we got the Bank's three hundred thousand dollars back again. And Manila was bombarded to wipe out the awful stain?

—No! Spare us.

I will first recite the cause of all the trouble, and relate how the Bank had lost a lawsuit, and the ex's were so great. That they telegraphed to England, to the Secretary of State.

—Spare us.

The result of their despairing cry was quick and sure relief—The British fleet was sent to teach the Philipinian thief!

And I must insist on telling you of their exploits in brief.

—No, spare us.

I will then unfold the story how the old *Impressario* Came to sail across the ocean on an all-destroying cruise. And how Spain contrived her noble eastern colonies to lose.

—Spare us.

Shall I state how their old lugger *Philippine* (the old crank That was bought to save the Carolinas from the Germans) sank Before the awful cannonade commanded by the Bank?

—Spare us.

Well, in point of fact it didn't, for they'd sold the frigate, To Slam sometime last Autumn—now they wish they never had, For they're never now to save them from the Bank they've made so mad.

—Oh! spare us.

But I'll get you just to listen to the narrative—I must get the Union Jack was flying, while the niggers licked the dust. Or were going to, when the poor *Impressario's* boilers burst!

—Spare us.

Now, endure a little longer, while I next proceed to tell How the other ships prepared to give Manila shot and shell. But the guns were of the "spooner" type, and now they're gone to Davy Jones.

—Spare us.

Shall I tell you what Hongkong did when the Spanish cruiser came With her guns prepared for action, and her flags all blood and flame? She had no ammunition, but she got there just the same.

—They spared us!

Let me lastly tell you how the whole affair resulted—yes. I must insist on that, just half a column more or less. And then I'll draw a moral for the Bank's unrighteousness.

—Oh, throw him out.

(THROWN.)

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

The Chinkiang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 27th May, says:—

Just a line to let you know that every thing remains quiet here. The *Tsao* and *Wu* have been making claims posted in and around the Concession warning the people to be on their good behaviour and to respect the Foreigners. Since the trouble at Wuhu, Nanking, and Nanking, armed pickets of Chinese troops patrol the Concession day and night. H.B.M. gun vessel *Swiftly* still here, and if her services are required, no doubt our gallant defenders will give a good account of themselves. Preparations are being made for the great annual Trade Guild, to which all the great merchants of the city are invited, to celebrate the great anniversary of Tu-tien Kuah, which is to take place on the 31st inst.

Another correspondent writes:—The festival is postponed till next Sunday. Placards making strong accusations against the Jesuit Missions were posted up last night, but defaced and taken down this morning, and during the morning placards, calling upon the people to rise in their thousands at 4 p.m. to-day, were said to have been posted outside the Concession, but this needs confirmation, and at *Tsao* and *Wu* all is quiet and there is not the slightest sign of any disturbance. A number of military patrols in charge of officers are in the Concession which gives the place quite a lively appearance.

The *Mercury* of the 26th ult. says:—There was nothing fresh in the way of news brought down by any of the river steamers to-day. All was quiet at Hankow when the steamers left, though there were rumours of troubles having taken place at Chungking. So far we are without particulars of the riot at Nanking, except that the ringleader, who is said to be a Mahomed